

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The Journal, President's Address, and other printed papers issued by the Association during the Annual Meeting will be forwarded daily to members and others who forward their names to Mr. ASHMAN, Clerk of the Association, Reception Room, Brighton, on or before August 14.

G. GRIFFITH.

Assistant General Secretary.

## RAY SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Ray Society will be held in the Pavilion, at Brighton, on FRIDAY NEXT, August 16th, at 3 p.m.

H. T. STANTON, F.R.S., Secretary.

## LINNEAN SOCIETY.

This day is published, price 1s. 8d., the SECOND PART of Vol. XXVIII. of THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY of LONDON.—See it at London & Co., Paternoster-row, and Mr. Linnæus, at the Apartments of the Society, Burlington House. Peculiarity, of whom may be had, all or any of the preceding volumes. The Fellows of the Society are requested to apply to Mr. Kippist for their copies, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

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By Order,

SAMUEL STONE, Town Clerk.

Leicester, 30th July, 1872.

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THE COLLEGE SESSION 1872-73 will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 16th of OCTOBER, when the EXAMINATIONS will COMMENCE.

The College Lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine will begin on October 29th; the Law Lectures on December 2nd.

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Further information will be found in the Belfast Queen's College Calendar for 1872; or may be had, on application, from the Registrar.

By order of the President,

RICHARD OULTON, B.D., Registrar.

Queen's College, Belfast, July, 1872.

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Mathematics—J. D. B. Hensley, M.D. Cantab., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, Tutor to the Hospital.

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Meanwhile, leaving prehistoric times and much-vexed questions to the archaeologists and other persons interested therein, we may remark that Brighton has not uninterruptedly progressed to its present condition. It has had its ups and down. When, in the reign of Charles the First, it numbered five hundred families,—over two thousand inhabitants,—it held up its head with any town in the county of Sussex. The civil wars and the sea, between them, caused this pride to have a fall. Population decreased, and year after year, the waves swallowed up a bit of land and two or three houses. It seemed to be nobody's business to check the inroad of the waters; and, indeed, when an occasional good Samaritan presented himself with a plan for obviating the calamity, the easy-going people looked on him as a troublesome person. They soon found the ocean far the more troublesome of the two.

In the first quarter of the last century the sea, which had so often before swept the little town by sudden assaults, subsequently retiring, had permanently advanced to its very foot. Thence it made inroads into the streets, house after house falling upon their undermined foundations. It is no matter for surprise that lodgings in the little low-roofed houses were cheap; yet we may wonder at the tariff which let two sitting-rooms, a couple of bed-rooms, and "offices," for 5s. a week! A regular season for visitors began about the year 1736. It began as soon as the Sussex roads were passable; roads which were deservedly more ill-spoken of than any of the other highways of England. To Dr. Richard Russell the merit is generally awarded of having what is called "founded" Brighton as a sanitary resort. In the middle of last century, he certainly pointed out the advantages of the medical use of sea-water. To Brighton, forthwith, repaired not only the robuster goddesses of the day, but the more fragile beauties who were "fine by defect, and delicately weak." A rather feeble epigrammatist advised swains to avoid the double dangers of those combined syrens, lest they should have to endure "a pain from some bright sparkling eye, which Russell's skill can't cure." A crabbed censor, at the same time, divided the visitors into "Silken Folly and Bloated Disease."

The town was not extensive even at a later period. It took something more than a doctor to invent fashionable Brighton. About a century ago, Brighton consisted of half a dozen streets, several lanes, and a couple of "spaces surrounded by houses, called by the inhabitants 'squares,'"—that is to say, Castle Square and Little Castle Square. It had its defamers. In spite of the fun of looking at patients drinking sea-water, in spite of Brighton's primitive and harmless gaieties, some people could see nothing in it. William Gilpin had an eye to appreciate the picturesque fishing fleet abroad upon the waters, but in 1774, he calls Brighthelmstone "a disagreeable place," and adds, "There is scarcely an object in it, or near it, of nature or of art, that strikes the eye with any degree of beauty." Just ninety years have expired since George Prince of Wales was first attracted to the spot which was odious to Gilpin. A piece of land which then cost four pounds would sell now for more than as many hundreds. The coming of the Prince did not, immediately, cause any extensive improvement in the town. In 1787, a lady of local celebrity complained that as the doors of most of the houses opened directly into the sitting-rooms, it was impossible to be "out" to any impudent visitor. The doorways, moreover, were low, and there was often a step down into the parlour. People then lived almost under ground. Now, in the lofty palaces fronting the sea, they look over the ocean from their seat in the clouds. We sympathize with all the Brighton historians who deplore the fact that tasteless architecture has, in the present century, made of the place a mere "London on Sea," instead of a beautiful and appropriate Queen of Watering places. We agree with Mr. Erredge, a local historian deserving the highest praise, that a quaint old country-town-High-Street is more picturesque than the most uniform of streets and squares. There was a time when the local manners had a rough pleasantness about them, corresponding

with the primitive simplicity of the place. When Miles (or Smoaker, as the Prince of Wales, and therefore everybody, called him) was chief bathing-man, he once saw His Royal Highness swimming too far, as Miles thought, out at sea. Miles hailed "Mr. Prince" to come back. The Prince struck farther out. Thereupon, Smoaker dashed in after him and brought His Royal Highness back by the ear, exclaiming as he thus towed the princely freight, "I arn't a goen to let the King hang me for letting the Prince of Wales drown hisself; not I, to please nobbody, I can tell'e." The Prince forgave the act in consideration of its motive. In remembrance of it he founded the Smoaker Stakes, and when they were first run for, in 1806, the Prince, of course, won the race with his own horse, Albion.

We have spoken above of the increase in the price of land in Brighton. The increase in the cost of medical attendance may be illustrated by a curious fact. In 1580 there was one solitary medical man in the then village, and we are rather surprised to find one there at such a period. His name was Matthews. There has come down to us his rate of charges in cases of midwifery. For attendance at Portslade and Rottingdean, 5s.; At Blatchington, 3s. 6d.; in Brightelmstone, 2s. 6d. The charges were sufficiently high, if we take into consideration the change in the value of money.

When Dr. Russell persuaded nervous persons to feel unwell, and then, having drunk Brighton water, to fancy themselves better, he was a little like Pope's inefficient artist friend in the *Guardian*, who, not being able to draw portraits after the life, used to paint faces at random, and look out afterwards for people whom he might persuade to believe them. Let not the British Association be deluded by the idea that Brighton was made by *any* medical man's discovery of the efficacy of its mineral wells and its salt waters. Let them not be led away by the assurance that it was invented by the Prince of Wales. Brighton was set upon the legs of prosperity by one of the silliest and most vicious of princes—that Duke of Cumberland who was brother to George the Third. The Duke was residing exactly ninety years ago at Grove House, where the young Prince of Wales, in a sort of youthful frolic, paid him a visit, and "stayed the night." The consumption of candles and of clay to stick them in for the general illuminating process to do the Prince honour, was enormous enough to raise the price of tallow, and give a rise in the brick market. If the Duke had not been residing there, the Prince would probably never have gone down to old Brighthelmstone. Let him have all the credit he can get by it. We cannot deny that soon after the princely meeting there was a significant increase in the publication of local guide-books, illustrated and otherwise, with elaborate instructions how to get to Brighton, how to pass your time there with the least amount of inevitable boredom (for one does weary of Thalatta after a while), and how to get safely home again. One at least of those guide-books was written in so magniloquent a style, that a Monthly Reviewer thought it *must* have come from the pen of Mr. Christie, the auctioneer,—a remark which, we hope, will not do violence to the sensitive feelings of that gentleman's representatives.

To the Prince of Wales no doubt the town was, and is, greatly indebted. He bought in 1783 a small house of Mr. Kempe. It was the seed out of which grew that serio-comic Chinese pumpkin, or series of pumpkins, called the Marine Pavilion. That unparalleled edifice was like the Eternal City in one circumstance, namely, it was not built in a day. It was begun in 1784. Sanguine people who jumped to conclusions too readily, looked at the work in 1787, and said, "Behold, the Wonderful Thing is completed!" They were deceived. It took a portion of two centuries, adding turnip to turnip, bulb to bulb, and wings to centres, before Brighton could boast that the Thing was finished. It was then a very large Vauxhall Kiosk in a very small Vauxhall Garden. It was a Lodge in the Garden, and it left no space for cucumbers. Built in a hollow, and only one story high, it was sheltered from the pitiless winds, and it was convenient for Royal Highnesses not clever at getting upstairs. Moreover, it had a sea front, from which, wicked calumny has said, that the sea could not be seen. This is false. If a person in a first-floor room stood tiptoe on a chair he might catch sight of a wave, if he and the wave were only tall enough. But in sober truth a panoramic view of the wide expanse of ocean, to say nothing of the land, might be enjoyed by any of the Pavilion chimney-sweepers. They alone possessed the privilege which kings and kaisers felt obliged to forego. The master of the Marine Palace looked upon it as a *chef-d'œuvre* of architecture; but the first architectural masterpiece of which Brighton long boasted was not the palace, but the palace stables. It was only by degrees that the Prince found "elbow room" for himself and household by adding thereto such adjacent land as he could purchase. When something like a comfortable place was made of it, the royal proprietor grew weary of his splendid toy, and only assiduous house-maids prevented the spider from weaving his web in the princely apartments.

The worthiest action on the part of His Royal Highness during his residence was his receiving into it, with their goods, the family of a burnt-out baker. The basest, in which his next two brothers joined, was raising money on *post-obit* bonds, by which the cash received was to be repaid within six months after a certain event. As the certain event was the death of George the Third, the transaction had a treasonable tinge in it. The lenders of the money had a direct interest in the old king's death. The sooner he died the sooner they would be paid. With that consideration in their mind, they were incompetent to join in the national anthem of 'God Save the King!' —which, to the hyper-loyal persons of that time was a crime or a misfortune too dreadful for contemplation.

We can hardly realize, at the present time, the height and the bitterness of the ultra-loyalty of Brighton in the olden days, particularly when there was a shaking of the nations beyond sea, and England was sensible within herself of a certain uneasiness. The simplest of the men, with the very purest of motives, had to consider twice before he spoke, lest his words should be twisted into traitorous meanings. Even as a great lawyer said, that out of a common note of three lines, he could, if necessary, find matter which would lay the

writer under a charge of high treason, so the listeners to speakers, in those dangerous days, seemed to detect the same high treason in common daily greetings, in the snatch of a song, or even in the text or the substance of a sermon.

There is an historical incident of this sort connected with Brighton, which is more curious than any of its legendary stories, or its chronicles of scandal. In the August of the revolutionary period of 1793, the once celebrated Rev. Dr. Vicesimus Knox happened to be sojourning in Brighton with his family. The Vicar asked the great Master of Tunbridge School "to gratify the congregation" of the parish church, the only episcopal edifice in the town, with a sermon on the following Sunday. The sermon was delivered on the text, "The peace of God, which passeth all understanding." That it was at once brief and solemn, we may infer from the fact that the Surrey Militia (quartered in Brighton), a numerous portion of the congregation, were highly satisfied and considerably impressed. More orthodox hearers had nothing but congratulations for themselves and the preacher; and Dr. Vicesimus Knox appeared on the following night, at the Prince's birthday ball, "at the Castle Tavern," with that air of complacency which is born of the conviction that success has attended enterprise. The chief business of very many persons, at both ball and supper, seems to have consisted in worrying the Doctor into a consent, which was not very willingly given, to preach again on the succeeding Sunday.

At the period in question, pretty well all the world was engaged in war. People rushed into warfare with alacrity, and other people read the accounts of the slaughter and suffering of their fellow creatures with the satisfaction of men well out of both. Humanity seemed dying out, and a universal savagery was taking its place. Now, good Doctor Knox was a man before his time; he thought arbitration a better means to a good end than cannon shot. He would not, like a certain Bishop of Orleans, have told armies, about to destroy each other, that in cutting throats they must do murder without rancour. Vicesimus Knox would have had them refrain from mutual destruction altogether. Accordingly, the good man thought he would put in a word for peace and charity, and he selected as the subject of his discourse, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." He was listened to without any manifestation of dissent. Even the warlike militiamen emitted no murmur—but, they may have been asleep! The Doctor felt as satisfied as the congregation seemed to be. A lady, however, who walked by his side, on leaving church, quietly imparted to him that, pleased as she was herself, she had observed hostile symptoms in certain of the pews, occupied by people who hated peace, and who were little addicted to forgiveness! The preacher could hardly believe his ears, but they had to suffer worse assault. From a whisper there grew loud report, and at last public accusation, that this wicked Master of Tunbridge School, having a church crowded not only with militiamen, but with the regular army,—officers, rank, and file from the camp, near Brighton (which was not true)—had dared to preach "peace," when war was so much more preferable, and

"good will toward men," when it was well known to be the duty of every patriotic Englishman to hate his enemy like the very devil! The Rev. Vicesimus Knox, D.D., meekly replied that he had only preached what the Gospel imparted. He went to the camp, and walked on the Steyne; and on the Tuesday night the Doctor, his wife, son, and daughter, went to the Theatre, and from a stage-box prepared to see 'The Agreeable Surprise.' Alas! it was anything rather than agreeable. The boxes were full of officers. There was a coming and a going, loud murmurs, scornful pointings to the Doctor and his party; and finally a note was delivered to him, in which there was a denunciation of his sermon, and an order to leave the theatre immediately. At the same time, the Doctor's box was filled by officers, a number of others surrounding the door, and loading the inmates with the most opprobrious names. Knox was a brave man. He at once addressed the audience; he stated his case; denounced the anonymous note as impudent, and he declared his intention to remain with his family where he then was by right of payment. But the speech could not pacify those who came expressly to nourish their wrath. The Doctor had preached "peace and good will"; therefore he was howled at, called a *democrat*, with several expletive adjectives before the epithet to embitter its quality. There was a proposal to turn him out, to whip him, to put him in irons, also to hang this messenger of peace. As he ultimately withdrew, the "officers and gentlemen" grossly insulted not only Knox, but his wife and children. The son, a plucky little lad of fourteen years of age, boldly shook his fist at the assailants, cried "Shame!" upon them, and complimented them satirically at their being twenty to one. But he was mistaken. One stalwart fellow was not afraid to oppose himself to the boy alone. He seized the lad, shook him violently, crying aloud, at the same time, "Who are you, you dog? You ought to be hanged as well as your father,—if he is your father,—and all such as hold his demoralized principles, you dog, you!" Finally, Dr. Knox withdrew from Brighton; and a report was at once circulated to the effect that a mutiny had broken out in the camp, at Wick, in consequence of his democratic sermon. He received letters threatening his life; and the press thought that nothing was too bad for him. Dr. Knox published a solemn and serious asseveration of his loyalty and patriotism, and a sharply satirical but now very rare pamphlet, which we recommend to the notice of collectors, should it ever fall in their way. It is called 'Prolegomena.' This publication ended an affair which shook not only Brighton, but Great Britain, though both soon forgot it, and slept their usual sleep:

— et jam Nox humida cœlum  
Præcipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.

In, about, and around the Marine Pavilion, there was a condition of things which the Rev. Dr. Vicesimus Knox would certainly have honestly denounced. We are not going to open the Brighton Chronicle of Scandal. Suffice it to say, that it shocked the cursing, swearing, blaspheming Lord Chancellor Thurlow. One day, on the Steyne, the Prince was walking between the rake, Lord Barrymore, and the vulgar fellow who taught the Prince to drive, Sir John Lade. *Vulgar!* Well, Lade was refinement itself in comparison with his lady.

But vulgarity was "Letty's" nature. She was born with it in St. Giles's. According to fame, Letty Lade had been the early Free Love Consort of Sixteen-String Jack; next, the Cynthia of the hour to the Duke of York; lastly, and fittingly, the wife of the Jewish-looking groom, Sir John Lade. Whenever the Prince wanted to give an idea of the particular blackguardism of one of his friends, His Royal Highness would politely say, "He swears like *Lætitia Lade!*" With this syren's husband on one side of him, and ruffian Barrymore on the other, the graceless trio encountered Lord Thurlow. The Prince gaily rebuked the latter for not calling on him, and condescendingly invited him to name a day when he would come and dine at the Pavilion. "I cannot do that, Sir," said Thurlow, who was by no means extra-particular in the matter of companionship, "I cannot do that, until your Royal Highness keeps better company." Company! The most fashionable London paper of the day seemed delighted to record that Brighton was full of "little French milliners." If a man had preached morality at St. Nicholas's, people would have shaken their heads at him, and have strongly suspected his loyalty. The "French milliners" were at least more modestly dressed than some of the lady guests at the Marine Palace, who walked as *décolletées* on the Downs as when they sat down to dinner at the Pavilion. It was not of them that it was said, "Illi ampla satis forma, pudicitia."

Thurlow may well have been ashamed to go among some of the guests. Many of the latter had slang names, and slang generally prevailed among august and illustrious personages. Queen Charlotte visited the Pavilion but once, and that was only two or three years before the royal lady's death. If at her own table at Windsor or Buckingham House the Queen had often to strike in upon her princely son's audacious stories with a "Fie! fie! George," she was not likely to have less cause for the exercise of such censorship at the Pavilion. Perhaps during her brief sojourn the Prince invited only fitting company to wait on so virtuous a queen. At other times he could condescend to very questionable fellowship, to which, moreover, he gave the most eccentric of names. As an instance, may be adduced the three brothers Barrymore and their sister. They were severally known, from respective characteristics, as Hellgate, Newgate, and Cripplegate. The lady, who had not the soft voice which is so excellent a thing in woman, nor sentiment, which would be in "a concatenation accordingly," passed by the delicate appellation of Billingsgate. The dining-room in the old building was known to the Prince's friends, who in summer had the honour of being baked there in his company, as the Royal Oven. Col. Hanger once pronounced it to be as hot as —, the place touching which Sheridan observed, as they were all undoubtedly going thither, it were as well to have a thorough antepast of it before setting out. The observation was not ill-founded, notwithstanding that civility to heaven was combined with good service of the devil, in a palace of which it was said, in the very coarsest terms, that there was a chapel at one end and a harem at the other.

In matters of conscience Brighton has never been very tolerant. That is to say, no religious party seems to have believed in the

sincerity of contemporary parties differing only on small matters. There was much profession and small measure of practice; very many Christians, but no Christianity. The Quakers, instead of staying, moved or unmoved, in their meeting-houses, would rush into the churches and abuse the preacher or ridicule the prayers; and orthodox magistrates would condemn the offenders to stripes and imprisonment. On all sides there was "too much zeal." Erredge quotes from a publication, by a friend, a passage referring to the way in which the Sussex Episcopalians treated the Quakers, whose worship they were as ready to break in upon as they were indignant when their own was indecently interrupted by the Quakers. The latter scornfully called the steeple-house congregations "the professors," as if none observed Christian practice but themselves. That the professors could stoop to very unworthy practices, we gather from a passage in the volume above noticed, and bearing date 1658. From that we learn that Episcopalians, on their way from church, showed their religious zeal by attacking the meeting-house if worship happened to be going on. The assailants were guilty of many indecent acts to show their orthodoxy, and their contempt for those who held any other doxy. One perfect Christian, lively, and charitable old woman, particularly distinguished herself on a certain Sunday. The sermon at Brighton Church had been to her as the gadfly to the animal that it irritates and stimulates to mischief. That excellent old woman, on her way home from church, broke the Quakers' windows with her own Bible!

This lovely zealot should have been handed down to fame at least on her tombstone, but we fail to identify her by any record in the churchyard. In fact, there is not much to be learnt in the old churchyard of individuals, or of the poets by whom they have been celebrated. Some of the quaintest of the inscriptions have disappeared, often stones and all. The old easy-going bard, or indifferent sculptor, perhaps both, may be seen in an epitaph which says:—

They were two loving sisters  
Who in this dust now ly, that  
Very day Anne was bury'd  
Elizabeth did dy.

Phoebe Hassel, who fought as a man at Fontenoy, and whose life touched, if chronicle be true, the reigns of Anne and of the fourth George, has a simple record which gives the length of her days as making up the sum of 108 years. Now and then there is an attempt at rather lugubrious fun. This is illustrated in an epitaph on Mr. Law, which jingles solemnly to this sort of tune:—

Stop, reader, and reflect with awe,  
For Sin and Death have conquered Law,  
Who in full hope resign'd his breath  
That Grace had conquered Sin and Death.

Let us hope that the second line carries no reproof with it, and that Law was in a hopeful state in a better sense of the word when he tumbled over Brighton Cliff and was killed.

The tomb of Capt. Tattersell stands, and still bears the record that the Captain successfully conveyed King Charles the Second from near Brighton to France, "after he had escaped the sword of his merciless rebels." Other historical tombs have perished, or rather they were destroyed about twenty-eight years ago—the contents of the graves themselves

not being respected—when the old church was enlarged. The antiquary has much to regret on this score. Meanwhile we may record, that besides medical men who discovered the salubrity of the waters and the advantages of attracting patients, besides princes for whom the honour is disputed of having at least shared with the doctors in inventing Brighton, there rests an individual in old Brighton churchyard whose epitaph claims for him the distinction of having produced the transformation scene in which Brighton passed from a fishing village and rustic sea-bathing place to a city of marine palaces. The individual was Mr. Arnon Wilds, who died in 1833. "Through his abilities and taste," says the epitaph, "the order of the ancient architecture of buildings in Brighton may be dated to have changed from its antiquated simplicity and rusticity." This is rather finely put. What follows is a little obscure: "He was a man of extensive genius and talent, and in his reputation for uprightness of conduct could only meet its parallel." Indeed, matter that was perfectly intelligible does not seem to have been tolerated by authorities which were not particular about grammar or right spelling. When John Jordan, the hairdresser, was buried in old Brighton churchyard, about sixty years ago, these lines were added to the ordinary particulars—

Say what you will, say what you can,  
John Jordan was an honest man.

This was plain, straightforward, but the clerical censor had the lines erased. Perhaps he thought them presumptuous; or John had, perhaps, been the object of some scandal, and it was thought unseemly that the hairdresser should send forth his note of aggravating assertion from his grave. Besides, it was making much ado about the honesty of one man, as if all the rest of Brighton were knaves. The talk about the chastity of Lucretia has always seemed to us an asperion on the character of other Roman ladies, who were virtuous without fuss being made about it, and who, after all, would have compelled Tarquin himself to respect them. "He comes too near who comes to be denied" is one of the many excellent adages to be found in Overbury.

But, speaking of honesty and knavery, as one or the other may be found in Brighton, the old church itself once had an emblem which was interpreted in an adverse sense. On the tower was a gilt arrow vane, but everybody said it looked like a shark; and a poet, adopting the conclusion, like another Polonius, wrote thus:—

Say, why on Brighton's church we see  
A golden shark display'd;  
But that 'twas aptly meant to be  
An emblem of its trade?  
Nor could the thing so well be told  
In any other way,  
The town's a Shark that lives on gold,  
The Company its prey?

There is an illustration of the ruling passion, strong in death,—to be found in the old churchyard,—which must not be passed over. Among the silent citizens of the Necropolis, is the once celebrated surgical instrument maker, Mr. Weiss. The last instrument the great mechanician ever invented was borne with him to the grave, piercing the inventor's heart. It was placed there by an eminent surgeon of the time, Mr. Vallance; Mr. Weiss, who dreaded being buried alive, left a bequest to the surgeon, for the performance of a duty, which Mr. Val-

lance fulfilled. The most showy of monuments was erected here, by Michael Kelly, "composer of wine and importer of music," to the most melodious of warblers, if not most exemplary of women,—Mrs. Crouch (who used "to do" one of the singing Witches in 'Macbeth,' with hundreds of pounds' worth of lace in her dress). In contrast with this is a tomb with its inscription to the memory of John Pocock, who was, nearly forty years, Clerk of the Parish, and during about a dozen years, the more dignified Clerk of the Chapel Royal. John was above fourscore when he died. We are willing to believe that he was all that man and even parish clerk could be. But there seems to be some doubt on this point; and the epitaph adjourns the settlement of the question till the day of Judgment. "In the discharge of his duty," says the inscription, "how simple, upright, and affectionate he was, will alone be known at the last day."

Among the departed whose memories are dear, that of Deryk Carver, the Flemish brewer, who brewed good ale in Brighton before the "Tipper" was heard of, and who not only read the scriptures in English, but interpreted them according to his doubly solid Anglo-Flemish and reasonable understanding; for which exercise of Free Inquiry, Deryk has the honour of being the first martyr for religion's sake in the county of Sussex. He suffered in 1554. Deryk was rather rude, perhaps, when replying to the charges brought against him, particularly when dealing with Transubstantiation. "You say that you can make a God!" cried the bold brewer; "you can make a pudding as well!"—which was more "saucy" than logical. There is some part of Carver's story that has a very legendary aspect. The Bible which was taken from him at the stake is said to have suffered merely a slight discolouration on some of the pages from the smoke. At the same time we are told, in the same legend or tradition, that the blood of the martyr who was burnt is visible on several chapters of the Old Testament, but particularly on the "Book of Ruth," which, says Erredge, "is very much splashed with the vital fluid." We can understand marks of fire on this Bible, which is a "Breeches Bible"; but that splashes of blood are visible upon it we cannot believe,—at least, as the accident and part circumstance of Deryk's burning.

But let us get back from Sussex martyrdoms and Brighton Churchyard to the Dome beneath which Dr. Carpenter will deliver his inaugural address on Wednesday evening. What a Nemesis has been ever seated there! Under that roof, where George the Fourth was, as he thought, "every inch a King," Thackeray held him up to the contempt of his hearers when he lectured at the Pavilion, and made the Georges look so disreputable in the reign of Victoria. Strange contrast!—but Brighton is full of them. Famed for its once reckless gaiety and noisy dissipation, it sent forth, in Robertson's sermons, a series of discourses the publication of which has been more popular and a greater financial success than any other collection of such homilies, except that of the sermons of Blair. The Pavilion itself is still the Palace of Contrasts. On one night Mrs. Scott Siddons enchanting her audience by her refinement and passion; on another, a person in a monk's dress preaches the Gospel "for

Jesus only," at 4s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. admission, with opportunity to buy his photograph if you are so disposed.

Brighton may look forward to a successful meeting. The railway administration offer certain facilities which travellers will appreciate. The working men will have a lecture delivered to them, on 'Sunshine, Sea, and Sky,' which is a universal subject. Oppressed minds, brains that reel under excess of scientific delight at the evening lectures, may find rest and enjoyment at the two *soirées* and the concert at each. There are not less than nine excursions arranged for those who love to go inquiringly abroad, with good objects in view. For those who prefer to keep within the town, there is the great aquarium, wherein many an innocent fish has, during the late dog-days, been literally done to death. There are numerous other objects of attraction, unnecessary for us to point out; and therewith an abiding hospitality, which has been, indeed, a Sussex virtue from the earliest times.

*The Leading Ideas of the Gospels.* By the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. (Macmillan & Co.)

We have here the five sermons preached by Dr. Alexander before the University of Oxford in 1870-71. Their aim is to exhibit the presiding purpose by which each of the four Gospels is directed. In carrying out this design, Dr. Alexander justifies his reputation as being the most eloquent of the disestablished hierarchy, and a poet among bishops. His sermons show that, though like most of the Irish Protestant clergy of our day, especially those from the north, he belongs to the Evangelical-Calvinistic School, he has been led by his naturally aesthetic tendency into lines of thought less harsh and arid than those usually followed by his co-religionists. They are pervaded throughout by a floriness of description and a carefulness of artistic detail, which make it readily comprehensible how he has come to be regarded by the votaries of a puritanical régime as approaching too close to the borders of ritualism to be altogether safe and sound. While it is certainly the case that no extreme party in the Church can claim him as its own, the peculiar character of his style unmistakably betrays his nationality. There is also a certain hardihood of positive assertion, and a facility of epigrammatic invective, which must have made the cautious and reserved audiences he would find on this side of St. George's Channel alternately wince and smile. He is the very Justice Keogh of the Irish Episcopal Bench. Thus, we find him denouncing the philosophy of Spinoza as "atheistic"; and calling Dr. Mansingh "a master of convenient assumption." Respecting certain recent Biblical critics, he observes, "the academic Shimeis of England, and France, and Germany, may seek for stones to fling at him (Jesus) from the dust of the garden. The French man of letters may cross Kedron, and wave out his scented blasphemies, leaving the unwholesome taint of Parisian patchouli under the olives of Gethsemane." And he disposes of modern science by saying, that, "while the Church is looking for the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come, outside there comes the response, half-sneer, half-sigh, of the zoologist (misnamed anthropologist), I look for the fossilized bones

of pithecid man, and the everlasting death, in a world which is the only world that ever has been, or ever shall be." By no means superior to the *odium theologicum*, he hesitates to credit the holders of views from which he dissents with the possession of a candid mind; but he is sufficiently catholic in his denunciations to allow that the "spirit of hypocrisy and Pharisaism, of hollow sanctimoniousness and hierarchical pretension, are (*sic*) to be found among the sentimental professors of a liberal and unsectarian Christianity, as well as in the priest's surplice or the prelate's lawn." Upon modern Oxford men he is very severe, for holding that religion has for its object not a Divine Person, but a beautiful idea; and says, that those "who come back to Oxford in the evening of their days, as they look back with bitter self-accusation, remember that the time which they most deplore, coincided exactly with the time when, by shutting up their New Testament, they shut out Christ's presence from their lives."

Without canvassing the bishop for the statistics upon which he finds this statement respecting the pervading frame of mind of elderly Oxonians, we may observe that this sentence embodies the leading idea of these discourses; and we may remark, that, for that large proportion of Christians for whom the contemplation of the actual life and Person of our Lord constitutes the essence of their religion, these sermons contain many striking and suggestive thoughts. The various points of view from which the Evangelists beheld and treated their subject, differing according to each writer's character and opportunities, are vividly and poetically exhibited. We may readily accord them a merit as sermons, which we feel unable to grant them as serious compositions representing the results of mature reflection, and appealing to the judgment rather than to the feelings. In illustration of this, we have but to point to the curious passage in the first of them, in which the bishop charges the Jewish race with pre-eminent meanness in money matters, and dates it from the time when the elders "gave large money to the soldiers," to confess to the authorities that they had incurred the penalty of death by sleeping on duty, and thus allowed the disciples to steal away the body of Jesus. Without attempting to conjecture how this instance of liberality in bribery came to suggest to Dr. Alexander the notion of meanness, we will let him speak for himself:—

"From that time baseness, baseness about money, has entered into the Jewish nation, and formed a leprous scurf upon it, thinned its noblest blood, and ulcerated the hearts of the children of those who were once *homines desideriorum*."

Here follows a passage, whose connexion with the foregoing we are utterly at a loss to divine; but the bishop presently goes on:—

"This baseness of the Jews has become proverbial. In spite of the splendid exceptions which will occur to every one of us, popular feeling recognizes a truth in Shylock and Fagin. The base deed of fallen Judaism round the Holy Sepulchre is avenged in the wretched caricatures of the children of Abraham, who haggle with the drunken and hungry over second-hand clothes, and sell mosaics and jewellery, the very words being a witness against them."

Now, we submit, with all deference, that, had the bishop given a second thought to the

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subject, he could not have failed to seek very much further back for the origin of his typical Jew, even in Jacob himself, the father of all the Jews. But we feel bound to protest against the bishop's method of raising and dealing with such a question as this. It betrays a recklessness about giving pain, which is most reprehensible. Even admitting the Jews to be, above all other races, lovers of money, the bishop would have manifested a fairer and a humbler spirit had he ascribed the abnormal development of the characteristic to the evil conduct of the Christians themselves, whose irrational hatred and brutal persecutions in the early ages of the Church, excluded the poor Israelites from every occupation save that of barter, and left them no prospect of safety or comfort, unless they could scrape together the means of buying off their ruthless tormentors.

But we have not done with this passage. Its concluding words show that the bishop actually supposes the words *jewellery* and *mosaic* to be derived from *Jew* and *Moses*. Perhaps the blunder in respect to the latter word is excusable in a Christian bishop, seeing that we once met a learned rabbi who was under the same impression, until on hunting it up in his lexicon, at our request, he found, to his surprise, that it comes from a simple Hebrew term signifying *inlaid*, and has no reference whatever to the great lawgiver. A reference to any decent dictionary, however, would have saved the bishop his other blunder.

*Histoire des Classes Ouvrières en Angleterre.*  
Par Martin Nadaud, Ancien Représentant du Peuple. Préface de Louis Blanc. (Paris, Lachaud.)

We have been agreeably surprised, and so must any one who reads M. Martin Nadaud's work, in perusing the first pages of this book. It was hardly to be expected of a French working man that he should avoid the popular errors of many of his compatriots. Not only has M. Nadaud stood aloof from the superficial observations, as infatuated as they are untruthful, which characterize French studies on England, but he has achieved a work which may contribute as well to our instruction as to the enlightening of our neighbours *d'outre Manche*. The writer is no common man in himself,—he is much above the class to which he prides himself to belong, and he is an economist of no small depth; before taking the pen, he has imbibed knowledge and information from the best sources. As a conscientious historian, he is above all praise; but why has M. Nadaud, who obviously knows English as thoroughly as a Frenchman can know it, abstained from addressing himself to an English audience, certainly more likely to appreciate and understand him than a Parisian one? M. Louis Blanc explains this in an interesting Preface, which this great Frenchman devotes exclusively to the explanation of the author's life and qualifications. M. Nadaud was a mason in 1848; his education was null,—he could read, but could not spell. One day he attended an electoral meeting where M. de Girardin was expounding his political convictions. The unlettered workman rises, denounces the royalist candidate, and reveals himself as an orator *sui generis*. He is *acclamé* a candidate himself for his native department

of the Creuse; and he takes his seat on the benches of the Legislative Assembly. M. Martin Nadaud was a staunch socialist; he became a *chef-d'école*. In 1851 he was arrested, together with M. Thiers and a score of deputies, and finally exiled. He had no other alternative on arriving on British soil than to resume his original calling. After visiting the principal towns of the United Kingdom as a working mason, he returned to London, became the friend of certain eminent men who had noticed his superior faculties (Mr. John Ludlow and Mr. T. Hughes among others), and with the help of M. Louis Blanc and another brother exile, who taught him grammatical French, M. Nadaud was soon enabled to accept a situation of French master. For twenty years he taught the literature of his country in several well-known schools; and meanwhile he mastered the English idiom, and studied English manners untiringly. There is something really touching in the writer's undaunted efforts and self-abnegation, such as M. Louis Blanc describes them. And then he collected materials for his work, and prepared it with the conscience which is one of the characteristics of his nature. In 1870, after Sedan, he left England, was during the whole war the Prefect of the Creuse under Gambetta, and is now one of the most influential members of the Council-General of Paris. Louis Blanc is not sparing in his praises of his friend; and one can scarcely believe that the production of such a man as M. Nadaud can be read without profit. If he has not addressed himself to English readers on a subject specially concerning England, it seems to be out of modesty.

M. Nadaud's scope is extensive: it starts from the origin of the Britons, and extends to our days. None of the primeval notabilities of the lower classes are omitted, from Cædmon, Aldhelm, and others, to Wat Tyler. M. Nadaud especially assigns an important place to the first theologians, and to the resistance of the Saxons against St. Augustine and Papism: he strives to establish, as the basis of his work, that England owes all her liberties to religious revolutions. A little farther on, the author asserts a point which is worthy of meditation. "Protestantism has been the cradle of English freedom (he says); thanks to England's continual resistance against Catholic absolutism, she has been able to advance, slowly but surely, towards political emancipation. Look to all the nations of the world; everywhere Catholicism has debased the intellectual level and morality of the people in whose hands it has unfortunately fallen." This theory is the capital point of M. Nadaud's book; he takes it as assumed, upon well-developed evidence, that the tendency of the English people to reject the tyranny of the Roman power is the fundamental basis of its independence; still more, that Protestantism has prepared it for liberty, and prevented the violent outbursts which are to be remarked in the history of all Catholic nations. Religious revolution has bred that innate respect for the law which every Englishman possesses. "It is generally believed in a certain world," says M. Nadaud, "that the English owe the possession of their liberties, before any people of Europe, to their eagerness in submitting to the will of their lords and kings. This theory conceals a profound historical error, which it is important to refute. England has never accepted, either from a

monarch or from a lucky soldier, a constitution, or even a simple law; and I take the liberty to affirm that whoever shall not be well convinced of this truth, can never understand the great drama of the history of the people so near us, and yet so unknown to our political men." So, according to the writer, liberty is incompatible with Catholicism; and from this can be drawn the obvious consequence, that if the Valois and Bourbons had not checked the Huguenot Reformation with sanguinary violence, France would not be afflicted with a chronic collision between two antagonistic classes.

M. Nadaud points, therefore, to the Reformation as the beginning of the active progress of the French working classes. He follows minutely their history, the obstacles they had to conquer, their energy and perseverance. He considers that the deference of the English working man for the higher classes is due to his veneration of the laws of the country, for which "he has a kind of idolatry," not from a sentiment of servility, or absence of personal dignity. As to the moral state of the English labourers, M. Nadaud has no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to that of the French. It is better for a people to thrive under the rule of an aristocracy, with the right of public meetings and associations, than under the yoke of one man. Always and ever, continues the workman-writer, England has fought for her rights, while France tore herself for her masters.

M. Nadaud's view of the comparative state of prosperity of French and English labourers is so unprecedented, that economists would do well to consider it seriously. They tend to nothing less than to overthrow the whole edifice whereon rests the faith of a large class of English thinkers—to deny that the working classes of this country have derived any benefit from the influence of their French brethren; to show that this influence never existed. Yet M. Nadaud never conceals his advanced opinions. He is a republican; still more, a socialist; but the exclusive spirit in which his work is, of course, penned does not mar its fairness of judgment and impartiality. There may be, to a certain extent, want of method in the classification of historical facts, at times some obscurity resulting from developments of unnecessary length. M. Nadaud has also omitted—and this is a serious gap in a work that aims at a complete history of English labour—to speak of the agricultural labourers: there was a broad field of speculation and comparison, which the writer might have rendered highly interesting by analyzing the condition of the English and French peasants. In its present condition, however, M. Nadaud's book is a valuable contribution; its interest is greatly enhanced from the fact that the author is himself a working man; and no doubt it will tend to remove the tissue of errors imbibed about England by the French, through the agency of sincere but superficial writers.

*From Feudal to Federal.* By J. A. Partridge. (Trübner & Co.)

If we may judge from the work before us, Mr. Partridge is an amiable enthusiast of liberal views, fond of reading, and unfortunately fond also of writing. We learn from the title-page that he is author of 'Democracy: its Factors and Conditions,' 'The Making of the

American Nation,' 'The False Nation and its Bases; or, Why the South can't Stand,' 'Coalitions and Frontiers in 1860-1,' &c., and we do not suppose that what we are about to say of 'From Feudal to Federal' will deter him from adding to the list. 'From Feudal to Federal; or, Free Church, Free School, the completed Basis of Equality, with some of its results in State, Constitution, and Empire,' is an exposition of a single sentence from 'Contarini Fleming': "European society is in a state of transition from Feudal to Federal principles. This I conceive to be the sole and secret cause of all the convulsions that have occurred and that are to occur." Of this characteristic utterance, Mr. Partridge remarks, in his preface, that "the first thing that strikes one in that extraordinary sentence is its epigrammatic glitter; the next thing, and the last, is its unfathomable depth." We cannot help wishing that these two things were the only things which struck Mr. Partridge in regard to his text. As it is, he requires 653 octavo pages for the enunciation of a great many other things which strike him. In this rather lengthy sermon are contained a host of truisms and hasty inferences, expressed in affected and inflated language, and illustrated by quotations from all sorts of authors. His principal favourites are perhaps Mr. Disraeli (or, as he prefers to write, Mr. D'Israeli) and Mr. Swinburne, but he also draws largely upon Comte, De Tocqueville, Buckle, and Mr. Mill. Of all authors, perhaps the one who has had most influence upon Mr. Partridge's own style is Mr. Walt Whitman, that very remarkable Transatlantic analogue of our own Tupper. On the other hand, his terminology appears to be original; as, indeed, was that of Mrs. Malaprop. In his more lucid moments, Mr. Partridge contents himself with such utterances as the following:

"Let us now see how the internal kingdom, manhood, will act upon the external kingdom, the state, and upon the medium term, which ought to connect and moderate and harmonize the two by local self-government, in county, parish, or commune."

By which he seems to mean that he is about to determine the relations in which the individual, the commune, and the state should stand to one another. But when he waxes eloquent, we are irresistibly reminded of the responses of the Pythian priestess. For example:—

"Free schools and free churches will indeed do more for the regeneration of England than is dreamt of in all the philosophy or in all the insanity of friend or foe. Ten years of them would suffice to dissolve the mightiest conspiracy against human freedom and progress. They belong to the new world, which develops power from within, and not to the old world, which for 1800 years sought to develop it from without—struggling and staggering along that stupendous syllogism of Christ Jesus, 'The Spirit is life,'—finding out by exhausting every possible error, the true principle of co-operation and progress."

Mr. Partridge is even more ingenious in his choice of metaphors than in his "derangement of epithaps"—witness the following:—

"Greece failed because her Republics were Republics of slaves. Because her statesmen could not unite her states. Because she intervened in senseless foreign wars. She had not enough manhood. She was poised on her apex and toppled over. She was an acrobat in policy, and found that in spangles and tights is no salvation."

When Mr. Partridge leaves Greece standing on her head on a tight rope and proceeds to

review English politics, his oratory is even more eccentric:—

"In 1867 a new political world was created, and it requires a new political science. Then struck the hour of the manhood of the British nation. The people came of age, and the All, one and invisible, will reign for the All and by the All. Parties are broken up. Tories follow that philosophic radical D'Israeli, and Whigs may again commit Adullam against Gladstone. . . . The Liberal-Conservative is now the court-fool of His Majesty the People, and the Tory is the Aunt Sally of Politics;—the one is set up only to be knocked down, and the other can always be dismissed when he becomes dreary."

Towards Mr. Disraeli our enthusiast seems to cherish a feeling of tenderness, but it may be questioned whether the Conservative party will welcome effusively such panegyrics as the following:—

"The doom of institutions is written in the double curse of impotence and wrong, and D'Israeli, on his side the only organic intellect, knows to well the situation when forms and phrases meet ideas and power. D'Israeli was the great ferryman who chartered his crew to what they would call the infernal regions of equality, and Dante, the poet of Hell, foreshadowed the education of the Tory party.

Charon, thyself torment not! so 'tis willed—  
When will and power are one, ask thou no more.  
Then all together sorely wailing drew  
To the curst strand. Charon collects them all,  
And each that lingers, with his oar strikes.

Thus oar-driven and D'Israeli-driven they go wailing on to the curst strand of radicalism! . . . We shall doubtless find, all in good time, that in order that 'ministers of religion may be of independent character, and no longer mere tools,' religion ought, in Mr. D'Israeli's opinion, to be disendowed in England as well as in Ireland."

In the latter part of the volume Mr. Partridge reviews the principal questions of the day, and endeavours to forecast the future proceedings of "manhood," which, as he puts it,—"crucified between the two thieves, Tories and Whigs,—has risen again, and is on its march."

We have been careful to speak our mind about 'From Feudal to Federal' in unmistakable terms, because we find at the beginning of the volume quotations from the *Athenæum*, which may, perhaps, lead an unwary reader to suppose that we have formerly expressed some sort of approval of Mr. Partridge's political declamations. On examination, it appears that the notices of 'Democracy,' and 'The Making of the American Nation,' which appeared in the *Athenæum* of July 7 and 14, 1866, are anything but flattering. We hope that there is nothing in the present review which can be similarly misused when next Mr. Partridge appears in print.

*In France with the Germans.* By Col. Otto Corvin. 2 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

This book, written by an author who is a combination of a revolutionist soldier of fortune and newspaper correspondent, might be termed "Gossip about the War," and as such ought to be an attractive and useful supplement to the more solid histories of the late struggle. It is certainly amusing, but when the author ventures into the realms of history the book becomes most mischievous, for it is full of prejudice and inaccuracy. Among minor blemishes, we may instance the frequent misspelling of French names and places. For instance, we may cite page 267,

vol. ii. He there says, that on the 9th of November Von der Tann's cavalry met the "advanced guard of a division of the army of the Loire, under General Polkès, who with 60,000 men was marching in the direction of Le Mans, about fifty-eight miles north-west of Tours, and sixty-six or sixty-eight west of Chateaudun." The passage is simply nonsense, for General d'Aurelle de Paladine, and not General Polkès, whoever that may be, commanded the army of the Loire, and the French were advancing on, and close to, Orleans, which is a very long way from Le Mans, as a glance at the map would have shown Col. Corvin. Two pages farther on, we are told that the 17th corps was commanded by Kératry, whereas its commander at that time was General Soins, and Kératry never held any other command than that of the camp of Conlie. Col. Corvin is equally inaccurate in his account of the surprise by the Garibaldians of Chatillon on the 17th of November. He says that the Prussian detachment consisted of "three companies of Prussian Landwehr infantry and one of Hussars." According to Col. Rüstow, there were one battalion and two squadrons in the town. Col. Corvin also endeavours to depreciate the merit of the dashing little affair, by calling it a "not even glorious success." He will find, we fancy, few to accept his estimate. The author says that, "In consequence of the capture of Amiens, on November 27, 1870, General Bourbaki gave the command of the north army into the hands of General Faidherbe." We are unable to fix the precise day on which Bourbaki gave up his command on the north, but we find him on the 1st of December in command of the 18th corps—a portion of D'Aurelle de Paladine's army, and can scarcely believe, therefore, that the loss of Amiens on the 27th of November induced him to send in his resignation. Col. Corvin's accounts of individual ventures are scarcely more to be depended on. He tells a story of a Prussian Hussar who "fell with his horse," and was taken prisoner on the occasion of the recapture of Le Bourget by the Guards:—

"Three days after the fight they halted for the night in a village. The poor fellow was sitting in the evening near the window, thinking how he might escape, whilst his noisy captors round the fireplace were fuddling themselves with wine. Suddenly he hears in the street the neighing of a horse. His very soul is trembling, and his blood stops for a moment. No doubt it is his brave steed, which had broken loose from a shed where it had been placed, and in search of her master. One of the panes of the window was replaced by paper; boring with his finger a hole in it, he lays his mouth to the opening, calling cautiously and coaxingly, 'Lizzy, Lizzy!' A joyous neighing is the reply, and Lizzy is close to the window. In a moment the whole frame of the casement is smashed, and before the tipplers know what is the matter, he is outside, and on the bare back of his faithful mare. It is as if the sagacious animal knew that the life of her master was at stake, for she runs off like a whirlwind, and yet she is not urged on by spurs or bridle, for the franc-tireurs have taken the boots of the rider, and the bridle is hanging with the saddle in the shed. Shots are fired after them, and bullets whizz past their ears, without stopping the horse. The hussar does not know the way, but Lizzy remembers it, and after thirty-two hours both arrive at the outposts of Le Bourget, dead beat, but happy to be again with their comrades."

It naturally occurs to us that cavalry took

no part in the action,—that the captors of the Hussar were not likely to have taken a three-days' march with him round Paris, leading his horse with them,—that thirty-two hours was a long time to be riding from any point within the French lines to the nearest outposts of the besiegers,—and that, as it must have been daylight during at least nine hours of that time, it is impossible that he could have escaped detection. Indeed, the whole tenor of the book before us is strongly suggestive of a camp-follower's collection of gossip. Nor is the term camp-follower unsuitable, for, according to his own statement, Col. Corvin has smelt much powder both in Germany and in America, but never once does he appear to have personally witnessed any engagement or even skirmish during the late war, always arriving a little too late, and continually running back to Germany or Switzerland. As he really has little in the way of personal experiences to relate, his egotism is somewhat nauseating. According to himself, he was always treated by Prussian officials with the greatest consideration, and accorded exceptional privileges. Indeed, he had but to ask to get, and the account of his friendships with Serene Highnesses and Barons, and intercourse with officers of the highest rank, is enough to make the mouth of the British or American snob water; but then was he not, as he tells us, not only an officer but also a nobleman? For a nobleman, his language seems to have been wanting in "that repose which stamps the cast of *Vere de Vere*." Every person or body of persons personally obnoxious to him receives the most unmitigated abuse, whether they be Johanniters or Mecklenburg or Baden soldiers, or rulers of France from the earliest ages, all come in for free vituperation. According to him, the Johanniters were almost without exception a set of idle, useless, mischievous, high-born impostors, and the Constable de Montmorency murdered with his own hands all the chief magistrates of Metz, whom he had contrived to assemble in his room when he feigned to be dying! We learn too much, however, of his fertile imagination to accept this anecdote on Col. Otto Corvin's sole authority. We are not much concerned for the reputation of the Constable de Montmorency, but it is otherwise as regards the German princes and nobles. They notoriously exposed their lives in the most fearless manner, and many fell victims to their dashing gallantry. The ex-German revolutionist and present free and enlightened citizen of the United States, however, sneers both at their intellects and courage.

*The Letters and Life of Francis Bacon.* By James Spedding. Vol. VI. (Longmans & Co.)

If it be really true, as Mr. Spedding states in the Preface to his last volume, that he has "always had a more than ordinary difficulty in gathering knowledge, and a more than ordinary facility in losing it again," we can hardly be sufficiently grateful to him for so diligently recording these fleeting impressions as they pass through his brain. The present instalment of his work covers two years and a half,—from July, 1616, to January, 1619,—during which time Bacon successively became Privy Councillor, Lord Keeper, and Lord Chancellor. Mr. Spedding does not, indeed, present us this time with any such pleasant surprises as

the letter written in 1615 to the King, on the calling of a Parliament,—a paper which, though its genuineness has been doubted by a writer in the *Academy*, is unquestionably a production of Bacon's pen, and which throws more light upon his political position than any other of his writings. But so momentous were the events of these two years and a half, that we gladly turn to Mr. Spedding's chronological arrangement of the well-known letters, and to the luminous comments with which they are accompanied.

Turning, first, to those questions in which Bacon's personal character is concerned, we find,—if we omit those letters which bear upon the monopolies and other matters questioned in the next Parliament, which Mr. Spedding wisely dismisses for the present with the slightest possible comment,—that we have to deal with three charges which have been persistently made against the subject of his biography. The first relates to Bacon's dealing with the marriage of Frances Coke; the second to his reception of Buckingham's letters on behalf of suitors in the Court of Chancery; the third to his mode of advocating the case of the Government against Raleigh.

In meeting the first charge, all that was necessary to do was to give the story completely, and to add, as is now done for the first time, a collection of all the documents bearing upon it, arranged in proper chronological order. Mr. Spedding's mode of treating the second charge is very different. Excepting in regard to one particular letter, he denies that there is any case against Bacon at all. It has been taken for granted that because Buckingham wrote the letters, Bacon must have been influenced by them. Mr. Spedding retorts that this is the very thing that has to be proved, and that till some proof is offered, he shall hold himself dispensed from arguing at all. From henceforth, therefore, those writers who are inclined to speak evil of Bacon on this matter will know what they have got to do. The Order Books of the Court of Chancery are accessible to any one who has a few hours to spare, a capability of reading the handwriting of the period, and the boldness not to be frightened by having to consult a series of volumes from half a yard to two feet in thickness. We may be quite sure that if, on any occasion, Bacon changed his tone shortly after one of Buckingham's letters, evidence of the fact will be found there. But we do not suspect that the books really contain anything of the kind. Considering how soon both Bacon and Buckingham became unpopular, it would be strange that, if it had been true that the one had ever perverted justice at the bidding of the other, no victim ever stepped forward to brand the iniquity in the eyes of the world.

And this view of the case gains strength from the fact that in the one instance in which circumstances are really suspicious, Bacon can be clearly shown to have been free from the blame which might, in the absence of investigation, have been imputed to him. In the case of Dr. Steward (vi. 441), in which Buckingham's letter is couched in unusually urgent terms, there can be no doubt that Buckingham's intervention was successful. But it appears that two Masters in Chancery had decided against Dr. Steward, and that Bacon had refused to re-hear the case. Although, therefore,

if Dr. Steward had a good cause, his complaint was perfectly warranted, on the other hand, the course eventually taken by Bacon was altogether unexceptionable. If he had made up his mind to continue his refusal to re-open the question, he might have done great injustice in a matter with the merits of which he had not personally made himself acquainted. If he had heard the case himself and decided it in Dr. Steward's favour, he would have laid himself open to the suspicion of being influenced by Buckingham's letters. He chose to refer the question at issue to arbitrators to be chosen by the parties, and by this means he at once disarmed criticism, and provided for justice being done.

But it is in respect to Bacon's part in drawing up the official declaration concerning Raleigh, that Mr. Spedding has rendered peculiar service. No life in English history has been so frequently written as Raleigh's, and his biographers have all, with one consent, fallen upon this unlucky declaration, till, by dint of repetition, the world has been convinced that it was nothing but a mass of falsehood and calumny. It is true that whenever any fresh scrap of evidence did happen to turn up, it was uniformly in consonance with the statements of the declaration. But then these scraps of evidence were so exceedingly scanty. Mr. Spedding has now, however, discovered, in the British Museum collection of MSS., a number of documents bearing upon the case which have been strangely overlooked by all former inquirers,—a circumstance which will make us all the more thankful to the authorities of the MS. Department for the classified catalogues which are now in course of preparation. Naturally, Mr. Spedding wishes that he had found more than he has. But, even as it is, they constitute an immense accession to our knowledge, and leave no reasonable doubt that the declaration was, at least, an honest attempt to represent the facts as they were brought home to the Commissioners by the evidence. How far that evidence has to be qualified by other circumstances known to us, is a question for the biographer of Raleigh rather than for the biographer of Bacon.

Having thus dealt with the questions affecting Bacon's personal character, which, whether we like it or not, must first be answered, we are at liberty to ask what light this volume throws upon his position as a statesman. If, indeed, we could trust the letter with which it closes, as a complete exposition of his thought, we should have some reason to question his foresight. And it appears that Mr. Spedding so accepts it; for he says, that—

"Though the popular dissatisfaction with the execution of Raleigh was, no doubt, very general at the time, and though the remembrance of it afterwards as the unpopular negotiations with Spain went on, but did not prosper, helped materially to untune the relations between the Government and the nation, it was not immediately followed by any threatening demonstrations of discontent; and Bacon seems to have thought that the only serious danger which threatened the Crown was the condition of the finances."

But it does not by any means follow that a congratulatory letter would contain Bacon's full thought on disagreeable topics; and though Mr. Spedding does not notice it, either because he wishes his readers to exercise their own judgment, or because he does not himself

perceive it, the plain inference from the facts narrated in this volume is, that in all matters relating to foreign affairs Bacon was not trusted as a counsellor till the question at issue had been practically settled by others.

In looking over the volume to see what part Bacon may have taken in these matters, which were by this time acquiring pre-eminent importance, we find Mr. Spedding informing us (p. 144) that in 1617, nearly three years after the proposal for the marriage with the Infanta had been entertained, "this was an affair with which Bacon had hitherto had nothing to do." Again, with respect to Raleigh's voyage, we have no letter touching upon it till October, 1618, that is to say, some months after the arrival of the *Destiny* in Plymouth Harbour; and this letter, we are told (p. 342), "introduces a subject to which it is rather strange that Bacon's correspondence has not hitherto contained a single allusion." And even when the question concerned, not Spain, but Holland, there is an evident determination to keep Bacon at arm's length on all matters of foreign policy, at least, till they were brought into such a state that he would have nothing more to do than to settle the details. A request made by him to be named as a Commissioner to treat with the Dutch on the affairs of the East Indies, was peremptorily refused; "and I think," says Mr. Spedding, "he can hardly have been satisfied with the reasons the King gave for refusing."

These being the facts before us, we should be inclined to conjecture that their explanation is to be found in a radical divergence of opinion between the King and the Chancellor relating to the Spanish marriage and its consequences; and though the indications of Bacon's view on these points are so slight, that their very slightness forms the strongest argument in favour of the supposition that he had something which he wished to keep back, we may at least inquire whether Mr. Spedding's conception of the views taken by the two men is a correct one, because, if that conception be correct, those views were not only not divergent, but positively identical, though one may have been inclined to give more weight than the other to the objection which was common to both. Speaking of the laws against the Catholics, Mr. Spedding writes:—

"To the mitigation of these laws James had no personal objection. Though a sound Protestant himself upon study and conviction, he knew too much of what was to be said on both sides to share the popular feeling against Papists; and there was probably no man in England less disposed to punish anybody for peaceably holding an old and respectable opinion, though it were not his own. The gravest objection to the course proposed—perhaps, in his eyes, the only objection—was its unpopularity with the House of Commons."

Again:—

"Bacon's objection to the marriage was founded probably upon the unpopularity of Spain with the majority of the House of Commons. In the eyes of the Puritans all alliance with Spain was an alliance with Antichrist; and believing, as he did, that the only adequate remedy for those pecuniary embarrassments, which were making all the business of Government so difficult, must come from Parliament, he feared that the effect would be to postpone it: the Lower House would be less than ever in a humour to vote supplies."

That Mr. Spedding should imagine that it was possible for Bacon to see no other objections to the marriage than this, arises, we believe,

from the fact that he does not himself see that there were any reasonable objections at all. He holds that "a marriage with Spain, though unpopular in England, was not necessarily a bad thing in itself. Carried out fairly on both sides, it might have been good for both." To this we reply, that whereas all that was good in an understanding with Spain, excepting, of course, the Infanta's enormous portion, might have been got without the marriage, the marriage was in itself a positive evil. Even if we believe, what people in the beginning of the seventeenth century did not believe, that it is the duty of a Government to leave discussion free at all hazards, or that Protestantism was so firmly established that it had no reason to fear the worst that the Catholics could do, it never can have been right for a Government, which had faith in its own principles, to throw weight into the opposite scale. And that when James was doing his best to provide that the mother of the future King of England should be a Catholic, he was doing a great deal to throw his weight into the opposite scale, seems to us too obvious to admit of doubt.

Believing, therefore, as we do, that there was, even when measured by the standard of the nineteenth century, something rational in the irrationality of the Puritans, we see no difficulty in supposing that Bacon had grounds of his own for objecting to the marriage besides those which were derived from its unpopularity. And we are the more disposed to believe this, because we know from his own words that he thought the penal laws were good in themselves. In the first version of the Advice to Villiers, written before the Spanish marriage had been officially brought before his notice, he asserts that, for the regulation of the Catholics, there needed "no other coercion than the due execution of the laws already established by Parliament" (p. 18); and that, too, simply on the ground that they are the "enemies and underminers" of "our religion," and that "their tenets are inconsistent with the truth of religion." In the second version, prepared when the suspension or mitigation of those laws had become a matter taken into consideration by the Government, he substituted (p. 31), "Take heed, I beseech you, that you be no instrument to countenance the Roman Catholics in the religion professed by them"—and these words, whether they were intended to do so or not, would apply admirably to the case of the Spanish marriage.

On the whole, we imagine that Bacon's views on religious toleration were very much like those which he entertained upon commercial freedom. "He does not appear," Mr. Spedding truly says, "to have anticipated modern science on that subject. His impartial observation and clear common sense warned him of immediate consequences, and taught him to avoid impracticable courses; but, on the true principles of commercial legislation, he had no clearer light than the rest of his contemporaries."

To hold, therefore, that Bacon did agree on this matter of the marriage with the House of Commons to a greater extent than Mr. Spedding allows, seems to us to be the most reasonable inference from the facts of the case; and it is none the less likely to be true, because it helps to explain the exclusion from

participation in the early and decisive consultations on foreign affairs to which he seems to have been subjected.

Foolish as are the general contrasts which have been so frequently drawn between the paths of science and the paths of practical statesmanship, there was good enough reason, if the view which we have taken be the true one, for Bacon to acknowledge that in his case, at least, the hopes under the influence of which he had made his choice had been grievously disappointed. He was made use of to pronounce judgments in the Court of Chancery, to put into shape grants of monopolies, and to do his best to correct the blunders of other people. But, in the direction of the great movements of policy, he was either not consulted or not trusted.

*Madame et Monsieur Cardinal.* Par Ludovic Halévy. Douze Vignettes par Edmond Morin. (Paris, Michel-Lévy frères.)

ONCE upon a time—it was in the palmiest days of the French Empire—a notability of the class of writers courteously defined *écrivains légers* deemed it in the interest of the public weal, and more especially of his own, to impress his personality more deeply than can be done in articles at a limited number of centimes a line. This considerate benefactor of the masses started a paper, *La Vie Parisienne*, which, being notoriously immoral, was much read; but as this respectable print was beginning to flag for want of startling matter, its editor went in quest of a startling writer, and chanced to find a painter, whose exploits in the art of choreography had given him more notoriety than the use of the paint-brush. The improvised man of letters wrote a series of immoral sketches, subsequently condensed in a volume under the title of '*Monsieur, Madame, et Bébé*' The book ran through an unlimited number of editions. From this unfortunate period, a number of unthrifty *littérateurs* wrote as many '*Monsieur, Madame, et Bébés*' over again, to the gratification of academic purists; and M. Gustave Droz was proclaimed a *chef-d'école*. M. Gustave Droz became the favourite of what is styled, over the water, "the half-world." Such favour was naturally calculated to excite the ambition of talented men, not to speak of the benefits which French literature derived from the contributions of M. Gustave Droz and his followers. No wonder, then, that a man like M. Ludovic Halévy should have written another paraphrase of '*Monsieur, Madame, et Bébé*' The world is already indebted to M. Ludovic Halévy for sundry masterpieces, such as '*La Grande Duchesse*', '*La Belle Hélène*', and '*Le Canard à Trois Becs*'. The French stage has a right to consider M. Ludovic Halévy as a greater benefactor than Molière. It is true that a not inconsiderable number of discontented critics regard the dramatic productions of M. Halévy as masterpieces of idiocy,—but no matter; France ought to be grateful to him; and the best way to prove her gratitude to the interesting writer is to read him. This is already done; for '*Madame et Monsieur Cardinal*' is nearly as successful as '*L'Année Terrible*'. The author may well be satisfied.

It may be useless to say that our admiration of M. Halévy is somewhat restricted; indeed, we may go so far as to state our utter insensi-

bility to his talents, at the risk of shocking his numerous readers. It is M. Halévy's profession to excite the evanescent passions of a public that yawns over Corneille and Victor Hugo, to present a mirror to certain readers who love to see their images reflected therein under the most repulsive colours. How is it to be explained that France possesses, with writers like Madame Sand, Michelet, Quinet, Flobert, and Taine, such men as MM. Halévy and Droz; still more, that the latter are more read than the former? We leave this sad question for moralists to answer, and pass to the book before us.

'Madame et Monsieur Cardinal' is nothing more than a series of sketches, petty stories of the Parisian world,—such as M. Halévy views it, of course,—the first of which has furnished the title to the volume. Madame Cardinal is the mother of two ballet-dancers at the Opera, severally aged seventeen and fourteen. This lady has no obvious means of existence; she accompanies her girls to the play, keeps watch over them like Argus, and prides herself on her virtuous principles. If the respectable Madame Cardinal looks after Pauline and Virginie like a dragon, it is not to save them from the temptations of the world, but to make sure that no intrigue may be broached without her full and interested acquiescence. Such is this edifying materfamilias, and M. Halévy takes care to present her as a type by no means singular. The whole story rolls on this revolting basis. Here is now the father: Monsieur Cardinal boasts also of his moral sentiments, and loves his children to distraction. Only Monsieur Cardinal is a republican and a socialist; he holds certain views as to property and social organization; and one of these is to do nothing but smoke cigars, drink absinthe, and read the *Marseillaise*, while his children provide for his comforts in the way we have described. M. Cardinal is an atheist, attends clubs, makes revolutionary speeches—is, in fact, one of the brightest characters of democracy. He shed tears on the 4th of September, and thundered over imperial corruption; he placed wreaths on the pedestal of the Colonne Juillet, clamoured for sorties during the siege, and invoked "the immortal principles of '89." He lived an immoral life, and he never lost an occasion of asserting that virtue alone could regenerate France. Monsieur Cardinal's reputation won him the favour of the republican authorities, and he was made a justice of the peace; there was even a question of raising him to the bench: which means—for we quote textually—that the democrats of Paris were one and all a set of ruffians, living on the most ignoble of nameless traffics. Yet M. Halévy hints that, after all, these edifying persons are no worse than the common run of Frenchmen—a delicate compliment to his compatriots; there are many worse beings than poor Monsieur Cardinal, the democrat, and Madame Cardinal, a type of maternal solicitude, and the author seems to consider them as examples that might be imitated with advantage in these times of corruption and degeneracy.

## NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*The Vicar's Daughter.* By George Macdonald. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

*Off Parade.* By Stephen J. MacKenna, late 28th Foot. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Christina North.* By E. M. Archer. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. MACDONALD's little book (for though in three volumes, the letter-press is encircled by a liberal proportion of margin) disclaims the title of a novel, and so far disarms criticism as to its artistic merits. It is certainly the most discursive and loose-jointed production we have yet seen from his pen. Even for a book of table-talk, under which head we suppose it must be classed, many of the domestic details are wearisome, not a few of the moral precepts truisms, and most of the childish *mots*, certainly the children's sermons, frivolous. We do not mean that even these last have not some latent moral of an elevated sort, but the medium is distasteful, and the parables dark and unintelligible. The supposed biographer is the married daughter of Mr. Walton, of the Seaboard Parish, who records the daily experiences of her wedded life, as influenced in a spiritual point of view by her husband and her friends. No reader of Mr. Macdonald's previous books need be told that the influence so exercised is that of Christianity in its highest, widest, and most Catholic sense. Three different types of humanity,—Percivale, the husband, a man feeling his way to belief through an innate sympathy with all things noble and ideal; Marian Clare, who has instructed herself in the practical school of self-denial and good works; and Lady Bernard, in whom we must be pardoned if we can trace a resemblance to one of our noblest public characters, the munificent redistributor of a princely fortune,—each in their several spheres uphold the true religion of humanity alike against sectarian Philistinism and the cold palsy of material philosophy. Miss Clare is the most interesting of the three, as illustrating what is after all, we believe, the only method by which the poor can be really reached, and the chasm we hear so much of bridged between class and class. This social missionary, for she is nothing less, takes up her abode among the people she desires to benefit, and makes friends of them before she endeavours to make proselytes. Circumstances, which we need not recount, render this self-denying step more easy on her part than it would have been in most cases, but the spirit is that of all who have been really successful philanthropists. "I had rather give a working man a gold watch than a leg of mutton," is the keynote to her views on charity. Do nothing to lower the self-respect of those you would benefit, and to that end give nothing which the recipient can and ought to get for himself. In the discussions upon charity in its vulgar sense, we are glad to see benevolence going hand in hand with what we imagine to be sound economy. Of course many other important topics are discussed over the banquets provided by Irish Jemima, Mrs. Percivale's cook. An excellent conversation on the value of good birth in the moral sense, and a new view as to inherited qualities, may be found recorded in the minutes of her second dinner-party. But the real strength of the book lies

in more purely religious questions, which would, perhaps, be out of place in a literary review. Several very different types of unpractical belief are treated of, and those who represent them excellently described. Some idea of the author's own point of view may be gained from the following excerpts:

"Most unorthodox people are so, because something has been represented to them as contained in Christianity which really forms no part of it."—"Inculcate no doctrine without its corresponding duty. If there be no such correlative duty, the doctrine may be doubted."—"Surely you are not a Unitarian, Mrs. Percivale?" says poor weak Mrs. Cromwell, in the extremity of the great crisis of departure.—"God forbid," I answered; "but I would that many who think they know better believed in him half as much as many Unitarians do. It is only by understanding and believing in that humanity of his which in such pain and labour manifested his Godhead, that we can come to know it—know that Godhead, I mean, in virtue of which alone he was a true and perfect man,—that Godhead which alone can satisfy with peace and hope the poorest human soul—for it also is the offspring of God."

We have read 'Off Parade' through with considerable pleasure, for if it is not a work of genius, it at all events fulfils the main object of a novel—amusement. The story hinges on the career of a handsome, rather wild, and extravagant young officer, whose character is redeemed by a purity of mind not unfrequently to be met with even among the dissipated, and a thorough honesty and straightforwardness of disposition. In fact, Randal Mason, the hero, is a very lovable scamp, who, after being utterly ruined, eventually reforms and marries the girl of his heart. His character is better drawn than any other in the book, which, at the beginning, is too much crowded with walking gentlemen. These individuals, who belong to the Rangers, rather bore us with their mess-room jokes and garrison-town conversation; but so would their prototypes, we imagine, and Mr. MacKenna may therefore plead that he is true to nature. The author has taken much trouble in first creating men of a marked individuality of character, and then analyzing their thoughts and springs of action. Some of these creations are, however, very unnatural. Capt. Dartrey, the cool, crafty, clever man of the world, who obeys outwardly the rules of a conventional code of honour, but is in reality thoroughly heartless and unprincipled, is not the sort of person often met with in a Line regiment. His chief characteristic is that he is always meddling in the affairs of other people, and, provided he gains his own way, cares not what misery he causes. He is a selfish cynic of the most monstrous type, and such persons are occasionally to be found in all professions; but it is seldom that they treat human hearts like mere pawns in a game of chess, save when they have important personal ends to gain by so doing. Capt. Dartrey, on the contrary, derives his principal pleasure from baneful interference, and does not propose to himself any selfish profit by the transaction. We maintain, therefore, that such a character is a mere morbid creation of the author's brain, and is not drawn from life. The sketch he gives of the dissipation practised by young officers in London may be founded in truth, but it is greatly exaggerated. We must admit that there is some air of reality in

the description of a certain well-known hotel, not far from the Haymarket, and much frequented by rakish young officers, which description is only a trifle too highly coloured. The *habitués* of that subalterns' house of call are, as a rule, inclined more or less to debauchery; but they constitute a very small minority of the lower commissioned ranks of the army. The passages devoted to the transactions of the hero with money-lenders will be recognized by many victims as giving a faithful account of their own experiences with these harpies, and certainly ought to serve as warning beacons. Another of the characters, namely, the hero's brother, savours too much of the worst style of melo-drama. In manner, appearance, and conduct, this man is simply a modern Caliban, and is scarcely at home in a nineteenth century novel, of which the scene is laid in London. Neither are his motives always sufficient to account for his actions. A really grand character is the large-hearted, unselfish lawyer, Noll Barron, and Mr. MacKenna is to be congratulated on this creation. Of the female characters, the hero's mother is drawn with skill and feeling, and her lingering death-bed is described with much pathos. Loo Wallis, the light-hearted, affectionate, golden-haired girl, is not a bad rendering of the garrison-town flirt. She is, however, a trifle underbred, even for a garrison belle, which sort of creature is, at the best, objectionable. Her cousin, Anne, is more attractive, but the author has not made the most of a very fair idea, and speaks of her rather as if she were a bullock than a young lady. Our attention, whenever she cries or goes into hysterics, is invariably drawn to her "magnificent frame," indeed, it is intimated that she is physically a very fine animal. Constant tears, faintings, attacks of hysterics, however, quite secure her from an accusation of being masculine. Hysterics, indeed, seem to be rather the author's hobby, for they are freely introduced on every possible occasion. As to the plot, it is simple, but sufficiently interesting; and to its credit be it said, there is, with the exception of one fire and two commercial failures, an utter absence of sensational incidents. If the reader expects from the title a rollicking tale of elopements, duels, flirtations, and steeple-chases, he will be disappointed; but the book is, notwithstanding the absence of these ingredients of the ordinary military novel, good, and quite worthy of perusal.

Those who, having no sorrows of their own, are burdened with a vast fund of superfluous sympathy, which can find no outlet in action for the benefit of others,—those to whom the idea of healthy passion is strange, and who have never felt an impulse which contradicted the prudent regulation of their feelings,—those who, having neither active nor contemplative tastes, are, nevertheless, satiated with stale sensationalism,—may spend their leisure worse than in mourning over 'Christina North.' The mass of mankind will doubtless think life scarce long enough for so innocent a pastime, and will disregard the author's invitation to gentle melancholy. Yet the book is able of its kind: much knowledge of girl-nature is displayed in tracing the simple history of one who illustrates the occasional truth that girls may die for love; and there is no exaggeration nor morbid sentiment in the treatment of the coarser nature of the originator of her fate.

His life is as a woven rope,  
A single strand may lightly part;  
Love's simple thread is all her hope,  
Which breaking, breakes her heart.

This is the motto and the text of the domestic tragedy. Naïve, charming, and undisciplined, Christina is a heroine not unequal to the "daughter of Heth,"—a damsel of a type not rarely to be found, certain to win admiration, not less certain to bestow unreserved adoration in return. Half promised in her childish days to a cousin, whose undisguised loyalty has never afforded her the excitement of doubt, without which love is tame, she is won against her will by the maturer attractions of a man of experience, whose conquest has the charm of an achievement. Stung by her conscience, and yet aware that it is not love which she can bestow upon her faithful Bernard, she takes refuge in an *engagement de convenance*, to which she is induced by consideration for her impoverished relations. Rescued from this impending fate by the discovery that she is beloved in turn by the object of her true affection, she thenceforth builds all her hopes of happiness on her final choice. For a time all promises happily, till an unexpected reverse of fortune causes Walter Cleasby, from a mistaken sense of honour, to release his intended bride from her engagement, when he emigrates to retrieve his prosperity. Most inadequately has he valued her affection. His continued absence undermines the health which the first shock has shaken, and he returns with renewed hopes of their union only to find Christina on her death-bed. So ends this pathetic story; commonplace enough in its outlines, but worked out with rare skill and insight into diversities of character. Next to the unhappy lady herself, her cousin Bernard, a higher type of man than Cleasby, will interest the sympathies of the reader. But the greater complexity of the latter character gives its possessor an obvious advantage with so fresh a nature as Christina's; and in this respect, as in the delineation of the subordinate personages, our author has managed to invest the fiction with a considerable semblance of reality.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Traditions and Customs of Cathedrals.* By MacKenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. WALCOTT has written other works upon our Cathedral establishments, as well as upon Cathedrals generally, and upon archaeology as connected with ecclesiastical art and institutions, which are intended for professed students of such subjects. The book before us is of a more popular character, and we have no hesitation in saying that it fulfills the purpose which the author has set before himself, that of interesting the English public generally in those glorious fabrics of mediaeval architecture, which have descended to us more or less impaired from our ancestors. The Cathedrals and Abbeys of England are, in fact, our glory and our shame. It is a wonder that, considering our two great revolutions, namely, under Henry the Eighth and the Puritans of the seventeenth century, we have so much of them surviving to which we can point with complacency. We must not omit to name also, among the spoilers of our Cathedrals, the restorers of them, not only in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but we are sorry to add in the nineteenth, upon whose Gothic works, in the worst sense of the adjective, our author is deservedly severe. But how much has entirely perished!—the splendid Minster at Coventry, for instance, of which Mr. Walcott tells us, "the visitor to Coventry will now see, carefully preserved few bases and the lower parts of shafts in conti-

nuous line, within a sunken pit. These are the suggestive remains of a magnificent Benedictine Minster, a famous cathedral, rich in historic memories, which Henry the Eighth, with his usual wanton and wicked violence, ordered to be levelled with the ground." Of the damage and profanation done to our Cathedrals during the great civil war, Mr. Walcott gives numerous examples,—notably that of the Parliament soldiers, under Waller, when, in 1642, they invaded Winchester Cathedral. First, according to one of the Mercuries of the time, "Mercurius Aulicus," they burst upon the close, plundered the Prebends' houses and other residences. Then a number of them violently broke open the Cathedral itself, and, to admit the main body, opened the great western doors, when they all marched, with drums beating, colours flying, horse and foot, right up the nave and choir, until they came to the altar, "where," says our Mercury, "they begin their work. They rudely pluck down the table and break the rail, and afterwards, carrying it to an ale-house, they set it on fire, and in that fire burned the books of common prayer, and all the singing books belonging to the quire. They threw down the organ, and break the stories of the Old and New Testament curiously cut out in carved work, beautified with colours, and set round about the tops of the stalls of the quire. From hence they turn to the monuments of the dead, which they utterly demolish; others they deface. Bishop Fox his Chapel they utterly deface; they break all the glass windows; they demolish the monuments of Beaufort, they deface the monument of William of Wainflete. From hence they go into Queen Mary's Chapel, so called because in it she was married to King Philip of Spain; here they brake the Communion-table in pieces, and the velvet chair whereon she sat. On the north side of the quire they threw down the chests wherein were deposited the bones of the bishops; the like they did with the bones of William Rufus, of Emma, Hardicanute and Edward, to scatter over the pavement of the Church. Those windows which they could not reach with their swords, muskets, or rests, they broke to pieces by throwing at them the bones of kings, queens, bishops, confessors, and saints, so that the spoil done will not be repaired for 1,000." There is much more to the same mournful effect. The work, however, is relieved by an account of the quaint customs that prevailed in connexion with certain Cathedrals: some of them we can scarcely understand at the present day, while others closely border upon the ludicrous.

*The Dog; with Simple Directions for his Treatment, and Notices of the best Dogs of the Day, and their Breeders or Exhibitors.* By "Idstone." Illustrated. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

APART from any comparison of this book with the works of Stonehenge and Jesse on the same animal, we regard it as a fair, plain, and instructive treatise on the dog, entirely popular in its form, and yet comprising many proofs of a knowledge of canine management and canine patronage. The author, concealed under the pseudonym of "Idstone," is clearly a dog-fancier of good means and good manners—at least to dogs. He is a clergyman, since he dates from "Morden Vicarage, near Blandford," and thereby we detect or suspect a well-known canine sportsman. We have perused "Idstone's" canine lucubrations with approbation. We at once confess that he knows as much about dogs as if they were Christians, and we do not shrink from adding that some dogs seem better than many so-called Christians. Faraday himself, in one of his letters, declared a preference for the good dogs, and hoped such preference would never be published, which, however, it is. Once we walked over the Simpion Pass in two days; at the close of our first day we reached the Simpion Hospice, and expected to find the Christian monks ready to welcome and refresh us. Not one of them appeared; but six or seven fine St. Bernard dogs did, and they so welcomely barked and wagged their fine tails as to induce us to conclude that they were the best Christians in the Hospice.

Instead of saying "Beware of Dogs," we exclaimed "Beware of Monks." We can no more go through the whole series of canine breeds than through the whole monastic orders. We fully appreciate our author's love for his dogs and his parishioners, but, without expressing a preference, his affections are evidently set upon the quadrupeds. The truth is, his dogs are plainly tractable and gratefully responsive to clerical attentions. Moreover, some are zealous, for one of his bull-terriers had, on one occasion, at Oxford, "a very smart affair with a dog belonging to the Vice-Chancellor, finishing the first round in the porch of St. Mary's Church." This dog, baptized as "Boz," had a wonderful democratic instinct, and fraternized with the stone-masons who were repairing the church in preference to the tutors and dons who upheld the University and the State. Our author displays sufficient discrimination to entitle him to a high place in any future canine convocation. We imagine he is a Darwinian as regards dogs, for he discovers and discourses upon their respective instincts and merits as though they were antecedents of humanity. He shows, too, what they should be in form and members, though often they are not what they should be. Upon all the breeds of dogs we find him judicious and fairly learned. He is up to many tricks of dog-fanciers, and warns us against "dyed tails of various colours." He appreciates canine aspirations towards humanity, and mentions a dog who divined "that I had a sincere respect for Dr. Pusey, to whom I never spoke in my life,—but such was the case, I am sure, by his manner and gestures, which, however, the sage never noticed or acknowledged." This is a serious impeachment of Dr. Pusey, who, as a good Christian doctor, ought to have noticed and acknowledged his canine convert. We have a peculiar theory about dog-divinity, but we reserve it: the present age is not ripe for it.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

*L'Avare, Comédie, par Molière; Britannicus, Tragédie, par J. Racine; Polyeucte, par Corneille.* With Grammatical and Explanatory Notes, by Gustave Masson, B.A.—*Les Plaideurs, Comédie, par J. Racine; Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, par Molière.* With Grammatical and Explanatory Notes, by F. Tarver, M.A.—*Cinna, ou Clémence d'Auguste, Tragédie, en Cinq Actes, par P. Corneille; Andromaque, par J. Racine.* With Grammatical and Explanatory Notes, by H. Tarver, B.A.—*Les Femmes Savantes, par Molière.* With Grammatical and Explanatory Notes, by A. Roche. (Hachette & Co.)

MESSRS. HACHETTE are rendering a service to education by publishing the excellent series of French classics to which the above masterpieces of the best authors belong. The Editors occupy the highest positions as teachers of French in this country, and the able manner in which they have performed their task shows that they possess a thorough knowledge of the language and literature of both France and England, as well as that practical aptitude to teach which experience alone can give. They have been careful to secure accuracy of text, wisely refraining from altering the original orthography to the modern form. The assistance given in the notes—which are chiefly explanatory, with occasional references to grammatical points—is well adjusted to the student's wants, being sufficient in quantity, and excellent in quality. Idiomatic and difficult expressions are, for the most part, correctly and aptly rendered in genuine English. In a few instances, however, the true sense appears to have been missed, and the notes of the different editors are not all equally good. It is a special recommendation of the series, that every work in it can with perfect safety be placed in the hands of young people of both sexes. Another advantage is its remarkable cheapness, each play being published for sixpence in a paper wrapper, or a shilling in cloth. It is scarcely to be expected that at such prices the paper and printing should be of the best quality. They are, however, quite good enough for school

use. We cannot doubt that the series will meet with a hearty welcome from both teachers and pupils, and give an impulse to the study of the best French writers in this country.

*Hachette's French Reader, for the Use of Young People and Advanced Pupils. Modern Authors. Vol. I. Edmond About.* Edited by the Rev. P. H. E. Brette and Gustave Masson, B.A. (Hachette & Co.)

The editors of this Reader could scarcely have chosen a better representative of modern French than the lively and brilliant M. About, from whose novels they have selected two entire works, followed by striking chapters from two others. They have made such omissions as appeared to them necessary for educational use, with a view to which they have supplied an abundance of explanation and information in admirable notes. Phrases characteristic of the French of the present day, which cannot be found in ordinary dictionaries, are here represented by their true English equivalents, and all allusions and expressions that might occasion any difficulty are cleared up. The remarks upon the etymology of words form a prominent and valuable feature of the work, which can hardly be too highly commended for its interest, instructiveness, and cheapness.

*French Class-Book and Reader.* By B. Déjardin, Breveté. With Introduction and Addenda, by A. H. Bryce, LL.D. (Nelson & Sons.)

A succinct and useful grammar, containing the essential syntactical rules illustrated by exercises, with vocabularies and the irregular verbs, constitutes the Class-Book, which is followed by a progressive Reader, well suited for practice, and a vocabulary explaining the meanings of the words that occur in the reading lessons. Each exercise is preceded by a French phrase or sentence, translated into English, to be learnt by heart, with the vocabularies—a task which is very irksome, even if it be as profitable as the author and Dr. Bryce consider it, which we are inclined to doubt. The only practicable and effectual way of learning words is by practice in reading and writing French, and the committing of phrases and sentences to memory, without a clear understanding of the construction and literal meaning, we hold to be worse than useless. Dr. Bryce's Introduction and Addenda contain philological information useful to those who know Latin.

*Key to the Irish Commissioners' Treatise on Mensuration, for the Use of Schools.* By W. K. Maxwell. (Manchester, Heywood.)

This book needs no particular recommendation. Those who wish for a key to the above-named Treatise on Mensuration will find this answer their purpose. The author has been careful to use arithmetical rather than algebraical methods, and the explanations are sufficiently clear, and, as far as we can judge, correct.

*Arithmetic, adapted to the New Code, in Three Parts.* Part I., embracing Standards 1 and 2. Part II., embracing Standards 3 and 4. By A. Trotter. (Simpkin & Co.)

COLLECTIONS of suitable sums to be worked, with little or no explanation of the method of working them, which can be better given *vivè voce*.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## Theology.

Alford's (Dean) Book of Genesis, with references, &c., Svo. 12/ Coquerel's (Pasteur A.) Four Sermons in English, 12mo. 1/6 cl. Lynch's (T. T.) Letters to the Scattered, cr. Svo. 9/ cl. Stevenson's (G. J.) City Road Chapel, Svo. 12/ cl.

## Law.

Barry's (W. W.) Forms and Precedents in Conveyancing, Svo. 21/ Holdsworth's (W. A.) The Bailiff Act, 1872, 12mo. 1/ bds.

## Music.

Novello's Operas, Wagner's "Lohengrin," Svo. 2/6 clw.

## Poetry.

Blackie's (J. S.) Lays of the Highlands and Islands, 12mo. 6/ cl. Bonar's (H.) Song of the New Creation, 32mo. 1/6 cl.

## History.

Wolff's (N.) Poems for My Little Friends, cr. Svo. 3/ cl.

## Geography.

Brougham's (Lord H.) Works, Vol. 4, new edit. 12mo. 4/ cl. Caunter's (Rev. H.) Romance of History, India, cr. Svo. 5/ cl.

Cruchley's Reduced Ordnance Map of Environs of Salisbury Plain, 1/

Finding of Dr. Livingstone, by H. M. Stanley, cr. Svo. 1/ swd. Jenkinson's Guide to English Lake District, Keswick, 1/6 swd.; Windermere, 1/6 swd.; complete, 6/ cl. Maury's (M. F.) Physical Geography of the Sea, new edit. 6/ cl. Richardson's (W. R.) From London Bridge to Lombardy, cheap edit. Svo. 2/6 bds. Taunt's (H. W.) New Map of the Thames, 10 6 cl.

## Philology.

Reid's (A.) English Composition, new edit. 12mo. 2/ cl. Stevens and Hole's Useful Knowledge Reading Books, Boys, 2nd & 3rd Standards, 1/ea.; Girls, 2nd & 3rd Standards, 1/ea. Tourist's French Pronouncing Handbook, 32mo. 1/ cl.

## Sciences.

Bloxam's (C. L.) Chemistry, 2nd edit. Svo. 16/ cl. Hibberd's (S.) The Sea-weed Collector, cr. Svo. 3 6 cl. Maurice's (Lieut. F.) System of Field Maneuvres, cr. Svo. 5/ cl. Merrifield's (J.) Magnetism and Deviation of the Compass, 1/6 Williams's (W.) Veterinary Surgery, Svo. 30/ cl.

## General Literature.

Book of Modern Irish Anecdote, ed. by P. Kennedy, 12mo. 1/ Chambers's (C. H.) Phases of Party, 2nd edit. Svo. 3/6 cl. Church Stories for Sundays, Holydays, and Fast Days, new edit. 8 vols. 18mo. 2/6 each.

David's Vision, by a Pilgrim to the Holy Land, cr. Svo. 2/6 cl. Domestic World (The), by Author of "Enquire Within," 2/6 cl. Domville's (E. J.) Manual for Hospital Nurses, cr. Svo. 2/6 Dyke's (J. O.) Beatitudes of the Kingdom, 12mo. 3 6 cl.

Gekie's (C.) Light from Beyond, 12mo. 2/6 cl. Hiles's (H.) Harmony of Sound, Svo. 8/6 cl. Illustrated London News, Vol. 60, folio, 18/ cl. London Journal, Vol. 55, 4to. 4 6 cl.

Plain Preaching to Poor People, edited by Rev. E. Fowle, 4th series, 18mo. 1 6 cl. swd. Poor's (H. V.) Manual of Railroads of United States, 5th series, Svo. 24/ cl.

Proby's (Rev. W. H. B.) Stories about the Great King, 3 6 cl. Ralph Harding's Success, 18mo. 1/ cl.

Read's (Rev. C.) Golden Crowns, 18mo. 3/ cl. Read's (C.) Hard Cash, new edit. 12mo. 2/6 bds. Robinson's (F. W.) Wrayford's Ward, 3 vols. cr. Svo. 31/6 cl. Tinseley's Magazine, Vol. 10, Svo. 8/ cl.

Webs (Mrs.) Julamer, new edit. 12mo. 3 6 cl. Yates's (E.) A Waiting Race, 3 vols. cr. Svo. 31/6 cl.

## ANTIQUITIES IN MOAB.

Jerusalem, July 24, 1872.

THE excavations in search of antiquities in Moab, which are being carried on under the auspices of Mr. Shapira, have proved surprisingly successful. About six hundred objects, in earthenware-jars, lamps, figures of men and animals, inscribed slabs, &c., have been safely lodged in Jerusalem. Many of these are of the highest interest. One of the most striking is the figure of a calf, nearly life-size, in a sitting posture, and with a hole in the back, apparently to burn incense in. There is no inscription upon this figure, but another calf's head, of smaller size, is placed upright upon an earthen disc, which has some letters inscribed upon it. The jars are of large size, and somewhat rude construction, and are principally valuable for the writing with which they are covered. The characters are, in some instances, stamped (some stamps in earthenware have been found), in others engraved with a sharp instrument, whilst a third kind is in strong relief, and may have been moulded, or, as appears to be the case with one of the lamps, first formed in wet clay and then stuck on. It seems also that some of these raised characters have been formed by scraping away the surrounding clay—a work requiring much skill and patience where the inscription is copious and the character crowded. The letters are chiefly Phoenician, others resemble "Nabathean," and others, again, are of forms not previously known here; and the interest of these inscriptions is greatly increased by the fact that upon one of the jars three kinds of characters are found, all of which must have been made when the clay was still moist. Two of the lamps are large, measuring respectively ten and nine inches in diameter; they are made to be suspended by chains or cords, and have each seven apertures for wicks: they are covered with inscriptions. The number seven, or a multiple of it, is of frequent recurrence in the dots (stars ?), &c., on many of the articles. Amongst the figures of animals are a tortoise, an otter (?), birds of fanciful shape (phoenix ?) and many heads, which it is difficult to assign to any known animal. The human figures are very numerous. Some are surmised to represent Moloch, having a cavity in the capacious abdomen, and a hollow space, perhaps for fire, underneath. Others are merely heads of grotesque shape. But the most remarkable, and in some respects the most interesting, of these antiquities, are the Phallic emblems. Some of these are of very unmistakable character. Among the miscellaneous articles are knives, hands,

small lamps, crescents, a horseshoe of the European pattern, and a great number of tesserae, or medallions, of various shape and size, and marked with letters. Some of these may possibly have been used as coins.

Mr. Shapira suggests that just as the Israelites were commanded to let no iron tool come upon the altar of sacrifice, so other nations had a notion that objects of worship should not be touched with an iron instrument, and that the earthenware knives were for the shaping of the figures and cutting the inscriptions,—a purpose they might easily serve whilst the material was still soft.

Also from Moab, is a squeeze of an inscription of a hieroglyphic character, representing birds, scorpions, fishes, a four-footed animal, swords, &c. The characters are raised, sharply cut, and apparently in excellent preservation. It is said that upon the same doorway there is an inscription in Phoenician letters, and a squeeze of this has found its way to Mr. Shapira.

It is, perhaps, fortunate, in so far as the recovery of these valuable antiquities is concerned, that the American Exploring Expedition has been delayed; it being certain that no such party, however small and modestly equipped, can enter Moab without attracting the attention and exciting the cupidity of the Sheikhs, and putting a stop to all useful search for inscriptions, &c. It is reported that there are at present nearly a hundred Arabs employed in digging for antiques. Each man works upon his own account, and is paid only for what he finds. Small articles are purchased for a few cups of coffee, whilst the larger ones, as lamps and jars, are paid for in money. Every week or two Mr. Shapira's agent (an Arab) comes to Jerusalem with his new acquisitions, and returns again in quest of more. Probably in no other way could these interesting objects be obtained.

H. J.

## THE SPELLING OF SHAKSPEARE'S NAME.

### The Elms, Ulting, Maldon.

The varieties of orthography in this surname are extraordinary. In a valuable MS. in the possession of Mr. Staunton, of Longbridge House, near Warwick, called 'Registrum fratrum et sororum Gildae Sanctae Anne de Knolle,' 1407-1535, the name is variously spelt Shaksperc, Shakesperc, Schakspere, Schakespere, Shakespeire, and Chacsper. Mr. Halliwell, in his 'Life of Shakespeare,' quotes this, and remarks that *Shakypere* was the pronunciation in Warwickshire. Shakespeare Hart wrote his name "Shaxpeare Hart," in a document dated 1746. Throughout this "Life" (1848) Mr. Halliwell spells the name Shakespeare, so that, if he has altered it, it is in his later works.

Shakespeare's grandfather lived at Smitterfield, and in the registers of that parish the name is spelt Shaxper, Shaxper, Saxpere, and Shakspere (1581 to 1636). In the original book of the Corporation of Stratford, under date September 27, 1565, we have the name Jhon Shacksper, in all probability Shakespeare's father; but this is not written by him, as his mark appears under it. In the College of Arms, two drafts of the intended grant of arms to him are preserved. In one of these he is described as "John Shakespeare of Stratford upon Avon in the counts of Warwick," in the other as "John Shakesnes".

The only letter addressed to Shakespeare known to exist, viz., that preserved in the museum at Stratford, from Richard Quin, the actor, asking for a loan of 30*l.*, is endorsed, "To my loveinge good frend & contreyman Mr. Wm. Shakespere deliver thees"; and dated October 25, 1595. The name is spelt Shakespeare in a warrant (dated January 4, 1609), appointing the dramatist to preside with others over "the Children of her Majesties Revels," so also in an indenture of conveyance, March 10, 1613, of a house in the Blackfriars, a mortgage made by him in the same year, and a declaration of trust, February 10, 1618 (Halliwell's "Life," 248—257). Shakespeare's brother spelt his name Shakespere. Mr. Wheler possessed an autograph of Shakespeare in an endorsement on the indenture between him and the Combes in 1602,

and here the name is Shackspeare. It seems, therefore, probable that the dramatist did not adopt a uniform orthography; and as to the Will, the three signatures in that document are so indistinct, that the question will probably never be settled. In two out of the three the name appears to be Shakspere, and in the third and last Shakespeare.

On the other hand, in nearly all books printed in his lifetime, the name is spelt Shakespeare, and he was probably so called by his literary friends. On the brass plate to the memory of his wife, and on the monuments to his daughter and her husband, the name is so spelt. There is, therefore, plenty of authority for Shakespeare, and that is, perhaps, the most convenient way of spelling the name.

JOHN PIGOT, Jun.

A second Correspondent, "J. Y. J.", writes on the same subject:—"With reference to the spelling of our great dramatist's name, as to which there is a note from Mr. Dircks in your impression of the 3rd inst., I may remind the writer that the signature to the deed preserved in the library of the City of London is certainly "Shakspeare," wherefore I for one hold that the authorities at the British Museum have done rightly in entering his works in their Catalogue under that form of spelling. There is reason to believe that the poet's name in his own time was pronounced *Shazpere*, not as in our time, *Shakespeare*."

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At length letters and despatches are in London from Dr. Livingstone. Relatives and friends who have received the former have no doubt as to their genuineness; and there is as little doubt that the despatches are equally genuine. Both seem to have been longer on the road than was altogether necessary. It may be as well to point out that Mr. Churchill, late British Consul at Zanzibar, has said a good word in behalf of Dr. Kirk, and has shown that in all the proceedings connected with sending supplies and letters to Dr. Livingstone, the traveller's own instructions were followed, and that each convoy reached him in turn, though the supplies, at the time of arrival, were often seriously diminished.

The despatches have, doubtless, been read with great interest by all. In some of them are sentences nearly identical with others in the letters to Mr. Bennett. We take from them just so much as enables us to place on record, in these columns, Dr. Livingstone's latest views with regard to the great African question:—

"I have ascertained that the watershed of the Nile is a broad upland, between  $10^{\circ}$  and  $12^{\circ}$  south latitude, and from 4,000 ft. to 5,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Mountains stand on it at various points, which, though not apparently very high, are between 6,000 ft. and 7,000 ft. of actual altitude. The watershed is over 700 miles in length, from west to east. The springs that rise on it are almost innumerable—that is, it would take a large part of a man's life to count them. A bird's-eye view of some parts of the watershed would resemble the frost-vegetation on window-panes. They all begin in an oozé at the head of a slightly depressed valley. A few hundred yards down, the quantity of water from oozing earthen sponge forms a brisk perennial burn or brook, a few feet broad, and deep enough to require a bridge. These are the ultimate or primary sources of the great rivers that flow to the north in the great Nile valley. The primaries unite and form streams in general larger than the Isis at Oxford or Avon at Hamilton, and may be called secondary sources. They never dry, but unite again into four large lines of drainage, the head waters or mains of the river of Egypt. These four are each called by the natives Lualaba, which, if not too pedantic, may be spoken of as lacustrine rivers, extant specimens of those which, in prehistoric times, abounded in Africa, and which, in the south, are still called, by Bechuanas, 'Melapo,' in the north, by Arabs, 'Wadys'; both words meaning the same thing—river-bed in which no water ever now flows. Two of the four great rivers

mentioned fall into the central Lualaba, or Webb's Lake River, and then we have but two main lines of drainage, as depicted nearly by Ptolemy. The prevailing winds on the watershed are from the south-east. This is easily observed by the direction of the branches, and the humidity of the climate is apparent in the number of lichens, which make the upland forest look like the mangrove swamps on the coast. In passing over 60 miles of latitude, I waded thirty-two primary sources from calf to waist deep, and requiring from twenty minutes to an hour and a quarter to cross stream and sponge : this would give about one source to every two miles. A Suaheli friend, in passing along part of the Lake Baingweolo during six days, counted twenty-three from thigh to waist deep. This lake is on the watershed, for the village which I observed on its north-west shore was a few seconds into  $11^{\circ}$  south, and its southern shores and springs and rivulets are certainly in  $12^{\circ}$  south. I tried to cross it in order to measure the breadth accurately. The first stage to an inhabited island was about 24 miles. From the highest point here the tops of the trees, evidently lifted by the mirage, could be seen on the second stage and the third stage ; the mainland was said to be as far as this beyond it. But my canoe-men had stolen the canoe, and got a hint that the real owners were in pursuit, and got into a flurry to return home. 'They would come back for me in a few days truly,' but I had only my coverlet left to hire another craft if they should leave me in this wide expanse of water, and being 4,000 feet above the sea, it was very cold, so I returned. The length of this lake is, at a very moderate estimate, 150 miles. It gives forth a large body of water in the Luapula ; yet lakes are in no sense sources, for no large river begins in a lake, but this and others serve an important purpose in the phenomena of the Nile. It is one large lake, and unlike the Okara, which, according to Suaheli, who travelled long in our company, is three or four lakes run into one huge Victoria Nyauza, gives out a large river which, on departing out of Moero, is still larger. These men had spent many years east of Okara, and could scarcely be mistaken in saying that of the three or four lakes there, only one, the Okara, gives off its water to the north. The 'White Nile' of Speke, less by a full half than the Shire out of Nyassa (for it is only 80 or 90 yards broad), can scarcely be named in comparison with the central or Webb's Lualaba, of from 2,000 to 6,000 yards, in relation to the phenomena of the Nile. The structure and economy of the watershed answer very much the same end as the great lacustrine rivers, but I cannot at present copy a lost despatch which explained that. The mountains on the watershed are probably what Ptolemy, for reasons now unknown, called the Mountains of the Moon. From their bases I found that the springs of the Nile do unquestionably arise. This is just what Ptolemy put down, and is true geography. We must accept the fountains, and nobody but Philistines will reject the mountains, though we cannot conjecture the reason for the name. Mounts Kenia and Kilimanjaro are said to be snow-capped ; but they are so far from the sources and send no water to any part of the Nile, they could never have been meant by the correct ancient explorers, from whom Ptolemy and his predecessors gleaned their true geography, so different from the trash that passes current in modern times. Before leaving the subject of the watershed, I may add that I know about 600 miles of it, but am not yet satisfied, for, unfortunately, the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the whole. I have a very strong impression that in the last hundred miles the fountains of the Nile mentioned to Herodotus by the Secretary of Minerva in the city of Sais do arise, not like all the rest from oozing earthen sponges, but from an earthen mound, and half the water flows northward to Egypt, the other half south to Inner Ethiopia. These fountains, at no great distance off, become large rivers, though at the mound they are not more than 10 miles apart."

"Let me explain, but in no boastful style, the

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mistakes of others who have bravely striven to solve the ancient problem, and it will be seen that I have cogent reasons for following the painful, plodding investigation to its conclusion. Poor Speke's mistake was a foregone conclusion. When he discovered the Victoria Nyanza, he at once leaped to the conclusion that therein lay the sources of the river of Egypt, '20,000 square miles of water,' confused by sheer immensity. Ptolemy's small Lake 'Coloc' is a more correct representation of the actual size of that one of three or four lakes which alone sends its outflow to the north; its name is Okara. Lake Kavirondo is three days distant from it, but connected by a narrow arm. Lake Naibash or Neibash is four days from Kavirondo. Baringo is ten days distant, and discharges by a river, the Nagardabash, to the north-east. These three or four lakes, which have been described by several intelligent Suaheli who have lived for many years on their shores, were run into one huge Victoria Nyanza. But no sooner did Speke and Grant turn their faces to this lake to prove that it contained the Nile fountains, than they turned their backs to the springs of the river of Egypt, which are between 400 and 500 miles south of the most southerly portion of the Victoria Lake. Every step of their heroic and really splendid achievement of following the river down, took them further and further from the sources they sought. The next explorer, Baker, believed as honestly as Speke and Grant that in the Lake River Albert he had a second source of the Nile to that of Speke. He came further up the Nile than any other in modern times, but turned when between 600 and 700 miles short of the *caput Nili*. He is now employed in a more noble work than the discovery of Nile sources, and if, as all must earnestly wish, he succeeds in suppressing the Nile slave trade, the boon he will bestow on humanity will be of far higher value than all my sources together. When intelligent men like these and Bruce have been mistaken, I have naturally felt anxious that no one should come after me and find sources south of mine which I now think can only be possible by water running up the southern slope of the watershed. But all that can in modern times and in common modesty be fairly claimed is, the re-discovery of what had sunk into oblivion, like the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phoenician admiral of one of the Pharaohs, about B.C. 600."

\* \* \* \* \*

"I have taken the liberty of resolving to turn a full month eastward to secure the dregs of my goods from the slaves there, and accept those that Mr. Stanley offers, hire freemen at Unyanyembe with them, and then return back to the watershed to finish the little I have to do. In going and returning from Unyanyembe I shall lose three or four months. The ancient fountains will require eight months more; but in one year from this time, with ordinary health, the geographical work will be done. I am presuming that your Lordship will say, 'If worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.' All my friends will wish me to make a complete work of the sources of the ancient river. In that wish, in spite of the strong desire to go home, I join, believing that it is better to do so now than afterwards in vain."

There only remains for us to say that intense interest is now felt in the forthcoming discussion of the Nile question at the meeting of the British Association at Brighton.

#### WILLIAM GERARD HAMILTON.

You will, I think, in fairness, allow me to point out an error into which your reviewer has fallen in his notice of 'A Book of Parliamentary Anecdote.' Writing of William Gerard Hamilton, he remarks,—"Such a name was sure to occur in such a book, and to occur in the usual way. He is called 'Single-Speech Hamilton,' whereas he made many admirable speeches," &c. I have only to say that he is not so called by the compilers of the volume reviewed, and therefore the remarks of the writer on that point, which he has selected for animadversion, fall to the ground. The reference to

Hamilton in the book (p. 179, quoting from 'Grattan's Life and Times') is as follows:— "William Gerard Hamilton.—*The Single Speech.*" —Lord Halifax was the first Lord-Lieutenant of George III. His secretary was William Gerard Hamilton, known by the name of 'Single-Speech Hamilton,' having made one splendid speech, which he left unequalled ever after," &c. These words by no means imply, as the reviewer alleges we imply, that Hamilton never spoke again; and I presume no one would dispute the fact that he was really "known by" his celebrated nickname.

G. H. JENNINGS,  
One of the Authors of 'A Book of  
Parliamentary Anecdote.'

#### Literary Gossip.

MR. STANLEY is preparing for publication an account of his adventures in Africa. The book will be published in England by Messrs. Low. Mr. Stanley has forbidden the publication of a book purporting to be by him, and announced by another London publisher.

MR. MOTLEY will soon have ready for publication the first instalment of his History of the Thirty Years' War. He has, we believe, been of late the guest of Prince Bismarck.

THE long-promised volume by Mr. Drury Fortnum, on the Majolica in the South Kensington Museum, approaches completion. The delay has been purely departmental, the MS. having been completed more than eighteen months since.

A NEW novel, entitled 'The Woman with a Secret,' by Miss Alice King, author of 'Queen of Herself,' and numerous other stories, will be shortly published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

MR. W. F. ROBINSON, author of 'Ann Judge, Spinster,' has in preparation a new serial story.

IN a forthcoming work, entitled 'The "Romance" of Peasant Life in the West of England,' Mr. Francis George Heath will show some of the lights as well as shades of the life in question.

LONDON has not had a history worthy of the subject and its importance. We hear that Mr. Walter Thornbury, who left his 'Haunted London' a fragment, is now engaged in a history of what Mr. Compton calls "the Great Metroropolis."

THE choice library of André Knox, Esq., will be sold by auction next week. Forty of the lots are under the head "Dante," and there are rare editions of Ariosto, Petrarca, Boccaccio, and Boiardo. There is also a 'Cornazano de Re Militari,' superbly bound. This once belonged to Paul Orsini, whose gentle taste led him to love fine ornamental binding. He is less favourably known for having strangled his wife (a Medici) with his own hands.

A CORRESPONDENT, "F. W." assures us that "the Birmingham Free Reference Library and Art-Gallery, which are the property of the Corporation, have been for some months past open on Sundays. The motion to open them was moved in the Birmingham Town Council by Mr. Jesse Collings, the chairman of the Free Libraries Committee, and, after much opposition, was carried by a large majority. The Library and Art-Gallery are well frequented on Sunday, and the utmost order and interest prevail."

ON the subject of printing without copy, "C. C." sends the following:—"So far as

public testimony authorizes the belief, the practice was first adopted by Thomas Jonathan Wooler, the printer of the *Black Dwarf*. He was also its editor and article-producer,—I cannot call him *writer*, for he did not write the articles, but 'composed' them (in a double sense of the phrase) at ease. The fact was authoritatively stated by the Attorney-General, Sir Samuel Shepherd, in his opening speech on the prosecution of Mr. Wooler for two political libels published in the *Black Dwarf*. Sir S. Shepherd was appointed Attorney-General in May, and the trial took place on the 6th of June, 1817."

THE Commissioners of Patents have this week granted to the Chicago New Free Library a complete set of their works.

THE splendid new mansion of the Dowager Lady Ashburton, Melchet Court, Hants, has been destroyed by fire. It contained many of the splendid works of art formerly at Bath House, in Piccadilly, and the Grange, in Hampshire, and the library was, perhaps, one of the best private collections in England. Many of these treasures, happily, have been saved.

"SENEX" asks us to add the following mottoes to the literature of Sun-Dials:—1. "Sine Sole Sileo." 2. "Horas non Numero nisi Serenas."

THERE is a class of French caricature with literary text so utterly abominable, that M. Léon Renault has made a seizure of all that his police assistants could lay their hands on. The amount and quality thus seized of these detestable productions have so shocked one of the Paris papers, as to induce it to declare (in order to save French honour) that the organized sale of these things on the Continent is under the direction of "an eminent publisher in London, living in *Pata-Vosta-Eou*." Such is history.

M. DE CHERRIER, who long held a distinguished and honoured place in French literature, has recently died, at the age of eighty-seven. He was the author of the 'Histoire de la Lutte des Papes et des Empereurs'; but the work which will continue to give life to his name is the 'Histoire de Charles VIII., Roi de France.'

A NEW illustrated paper has appeared in Buenos Ayres, with the title of *El Plata Ilustrado*, under the editorship of Gustav Kordigien.

THE monthly list of Parliamentary Papers includes Returns on Rating, for Local Boards, in 1870, one of Local Taxation in England, and one of the Revenue for 1871. Of Reports and Papers, 1872, there are 49, including Trade and Navigation Accounts, May, 1872,—the Second Report, and Evidence, on Public Accounts,—and the Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Keogh, together with the Evidence, on the Galway Election. There are 39 Bills, including the Amended Bills on Metalliferous Mines, on Salmon Fisheries, and on Wild Fowl Protection. The Papers by Command are 21; they include Commercial Reports from Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation, No. 2, and from Her Majesty's Consuls, No. 2,—the Thirty-second Report of the Emigration Commissioners,—a Report from the Society of Antiquaries of London on Sepulchral Monuments,—and Reports, with Maps, respecting communication

with India, through Turkey, by the Euphrates Valley route.

AMONG the more important lots in the sale, by Messrs. Hodgson, of the library of the late Rev. Fred. Russell, of Southampton (just concluded), the following are of interest:—Alberti Magni Opera, 21 vols. folio, 21l.—Bullarium Romanorum Pontificum Collectio, 32 vols. folio, 14l. 5s.—Dissertationes Theologicae et Ecclesiasticae, 217 vols. small 4to. 27l.—a collection of curious Latin Tracts, in 3 vols. small 4to., 7l. 10s.—Gorton's Seven-headed Policy in New England, &c., in 2 vols. small 4to., 17l. 10s.—Histoire des Ordres Monastiques, 8 vols. 4to., 5l.—S. Chrysostomi Opera, 13 vols. folio, 11l. 10s.—S. Cyrilli Opera, 7 vols. folio, 10l.—Duns Scoti Opera, 12 vols. folio, 22l.—Gregorii Nysseni Opera, 3 vols. folio, 4l. 10s.—Cotton Mather's New England, 1 vol. folio, 6l.—Harduini Acta Conciliorum, 12 vols. folio, 6l. 6s.—S. Hieronymi Opera, 5 vols. folio, 4l. 4s.—Lapide Commentarii, 10 vols. folio, 6l. 17s. 6d.—Le Quien Oriens Christianus, 3 vols. folio, 7l. 5s.—Mabillon, Annales, 6 vols. folio, 5l.—P. Sterry's Works, 2 vols. 4to., 2l. 7s.—Origenis Opera, 4 vols. folio, 6l. 6s.—Salmeronis Opera, 7 vols. folio, 5l. 15s.—Suarez, Opera, 23 vols. folio (vol. 4 wanting), 6l. 17s. 6d.—Surenhusii Mischna, 6 vols. folio, 5l.—Waddingi Annales, 19 vols. folio, Robt. Southey's copy, 7l. 10s.

## SCIENCE

### DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DISCOVERIES.

London Institution, August 5, 1872.

In continuation of what I said last week, I now proceed to consider Dr. Livingstone's marvellous account of the Sources of the Nile on the great watershed in 10°—12° south, which he fancies to be those of Herodotus. In order to render reference back unnecessary, I will repeat his words here.

After stating his belief that the main stream followed down by him as far as 4° S. lat. is the head of the western arm of the Nile, the Bahr el Ghazal, or "Nile of Herodotus," which has been shown to be erroneous, Dr. Livingstone proceeds in these terms:—"But, besides all this—in which it is quite possible I may be mistaken—we have two fountains on probably the seventh hundred miles of the watershed, giving rise to two rivers—the Liambai, or Upper Zambesi, and the Kafue, which flow into Inner Ethiopia; and two fountains are reported to rise in the same quarter, forming Lufira and Lomame, which flow, as we have seen, to the north." [In another place he states that "four fountains arise from an earthen mound, and each of the four becomes, at no great distance off, a large river."] "These four full-grown gushing fountains, rising so near each other, and giving origin to four large rivers, answer, in a certain degree, to the description given of the unfathomable fountains of the Nile by the secretary of Minerva, in the city of Sais in Egypt, to the father of all travellers, Herodotus. But I have to confess that it is a little presumptuous in me to put this forward in Central Africa, and without a single book of reference, on the dim recollection of reading the ancient historian in boyhood. The waters were said to well up from an unfathomable depth, and then part, half north to Egypt and half south to Inner Ethiopia. Now, I have heard of the fountains afore-mentioned so often I cannot doubt their existence, and I wish to clear up the point in my concluding trip." Or, as he says elsewhere, "I have heard of them so often, and at great distances off, that I cannot doubt their existence."

Now that a lone wanderer in the interior of

Africa, without the means of reference, and merely from the dim recollection of boyhood, should imagine he was appealing correctly to the authority of the Father of History for such a fancy as this, is perfectly intelligible and altogether venial. But that scholars here at home, able to read in the original what the γραμματιστης of Sais related to the Greek traveller, or even laics, compelled to have recourse to versions in the modern tongues,—that the veriest schoolboy, in fact,—should overlook what Herodotus distinctly records he did in consequence of what he had been so told, is really incomprehensible.

The fact is that, without exactly questioning the Egyptian priest's statement respecting the experiment of Psammeticus, but explaining it in a rational manner, the shrewd Halicarnassian plainly expressed his opinion that his informant "seemed to be trifling with him," and even intimated a suspicion that he was conscious he was not "speaking the truth," when he said "he knew perfectly well" what in the result Herodotus himself proved to be utterly false. For the historian proceeds to say (ii. 29–32) that he went in person, and "made his own observations as far as Elephantine, and beyond that obtained information from hearsay." And the result of his investigations was that, so far from the Sources of the Nile being between two peaked mountains, named Crophi and Mophi, situate between Syene and Elephantine, and flowing thence half over Egypt to the north, and the other half over Ethiopia and the south,—the course of the river was known "for a voyage and land-journey of four months, in addition to that part of the stream which is in Egypt," and that there, in the country of the Automoli, "this river flows from the west and the setting of the sun; but beyond this no one is able to speak with certainty, for the rest of the country is desert by reason of the excessive heat." And in another place (ii. 22), when endeavouring to account for the nature of the Nile and the cause of its inundations, he says, "This river flows from Libya, through the middle of Ethiopia, and discharges itself into Egypt: how, therefore, since it runs from a very hot to a colder region, can it flow from snow?" The discovery in our days of the snowy peaks of Kilimandjaro, Kenia and Doeng-Engai, in Ptolemy's "Mountains of the Moon" is the best answer to that question. But without intending to dwell on this, the passage just cited is given for the purpose of showing that Herodotus, and indeed all historians and geographers after him, had no idea of the Nile's sources being on the confines of Egypt, or—*even* anywhere within "Ethiopia," that is to say, the country above Egypt, now known as Nubia and Abyssinia.

While on this subject I may remark that this designation, which was at first applied to the regions immediately bordering on Egypt, has gradually become attached to others situated more and more towards the south; so that the title of the powerful and civilized Christian sovereigns of Meroë is, at the present day, assumed by the semi-barbarian rulers of Abyssinia. For, as is indeed generally known, the late Emperor Theodore, who, before he ascended the throne, bore the name of Kassa, styled himself "King of the Kings of Ethiopia"; and now a second "Prince Kassa" of Tigre has just been crowned as the Emperor Yooanes (*Iωάννης*), or Youharnisse, as his name is written in what professes to be a native, but is evidently a vulgar English translation of an appeal to "the Government of England and the people" against the French Consul, M. Munzinger, and the Roman Catholics, which was copied from a late number of the *Homeward News* into the *Times* of June 19th last, and which, I fear, portends another Abyssinian war, sooner or later.

Returning from this digression to the consideration of the position of the Nile of Herodotus, it must be remarked that the information obtained by him respecting the upper course of that river is not restricted to what has been cited above. The historian relates further (ii. 32), on the authority of Etearchus, King of the Ammonians, how certain Nasamonians, natives of Libya,—not "Ethio-

pians,"—who inhabit the Syrtis, and the country for no great distance eastward towards Lower Egypt, undertook a journey to explore the deserts of Libya; and that, having passed through the inhabited country, and then the region infested by wild beasts, they crossed the desert, making their way towards the west. After a journey of many days they saw some (date!) trees growing in a plain, and while gathering the fruit they were seized by some diminutive men, and carried away across vast morasses till they arrived at a city, situate on the banks of a river running from west to east, in which there were crocodiles; the inhabitants of that city being of the same diminutive stature, and quite black, and all of them necromancers.

King Etearchus conjectured that the river visited by these Nasamonians was the Nile, and Herodotus entertained the same opinion. This has been called in question by most commentators; but the explorations of modern travellers, and especially those of Dr. Schweinfurth, to which I referred last week, afford good reason for the belief that the river, on whose banks this city of negro necromancers stood, was really the Bahr el Ghazal, called in its upper course the Bahr el Arab, which is now known to have its source in the north-west beyond Darfur.

The fact that this great arm of the Nile comes from the west, has led to a curious misapprehension respecting it both in ancient and in modern times. The account given by King Juba to Pliny was (*Hist. Nat. v. 10*) that the Nile "rises in a mountain of Lower Mauritania, not far from the ocean; immediately after which it forms a lake of standing water, which bears the name of Nilides." This may have arisen from the confusion of some other river with the Nile of Herodotus; but it may also have been the result of a misconception of a character similar to that of the soldiers of Mustafa Bey on the second Egyptian Nile Expedition, who informed M. Ferdinand Werne that the Bahr el Ghazal itself comes from the country of the Moghrebis, by which they were understood to affirm that it came from Barbary, or Mauritania!

This misconception has its origin in the fact that the Arabic word مغرب (moghreb) means simply "the west," so that "Moghrebis" is nothing more nor less than a west-countryman, i.e., the native of some country west of Egypt and Arabia. The expression has become specifically applied to the regions in the north-western extremity of Africa, known to Europeans under the general designation of *Barbary*; and it has even passed over into Europe, where Algarve (الغارب, *al ghārb*) is the name of the southermost province of Portugal. But, in the first instance, this designation was, as is only natural, applied to some western country very much nearer to Egypt.

Wherever the original country of the Moghrebis may have been, the people to whom the appellation is given have always borne throughout the East the reputation of being necromancers or magicians, just as in the inhabitants of the city to which the Nasamonians of Herodotus were taken were said to be.

For the determination of the true position of that original country, material aid is afforded by some interesting particulars recorded by the traveller Burckhardt, in his 'Travels in Nubia,' respecting the Tekayrén, or negro pilgrims of Central Africa. He states (pp. 406–412), that Tekrur, the singular of that appellation, is not derived from a country called Tekrur, as is generally supposed in the East, but comes from the verb تکر (takorr), signifying "to multiply, renew, sift, purify, invigorate,"—i.e., their religious sentiments, by the study of the sacred book and by pilgrimage. The appellation is bestowed on all negroes, of whatever country, who come from the west in search of learning, or for the Hajj. They do not, however, designate themselves so, and many of them assured Burckhardt that they never heard the name till they reached the limits of Darfur. As a proof that they do not necessarily come from

any far-distant country in the west, the same traveller states (p. 364) that, of a party of five whom he joined on the way from Shendy to Taka, three were natives of Bornu, whilst *one was from Darfur, and another even from Kordofan.*

All these Moghrebis can read and write a little, and they all belong to the class called Faky (plural Fakiha); and wherever they pass, in Africa as well as in Arabia, the country-people are eager to obtain amulets of their writing, which are supposed to possess greater virtue than those of any other class of pilgrims.

Thus it is manifest that these Tekayrne, or Moghrebis, are negroes from almost any portion of the interior of Africa west of the direct stream of the Nile, whose superior learning (such as it is) has, as is usual, caused them to be regarded by the people of Egypt and Arabia as cunning men or wizards, and therefore necromancers or magicians. The designation *mozingos*, literally "wise men," given in the south of Africa to the Portuguese and white men generally, has the like origin.

Since, then, we now know that the Bahr el Arab, the main stream of the Bahr el Ghazal—the Nile of Herodotus—runs on the south and west of Kordofan and Darfur, and inasmuch as pilgrims from those countries are looked on by the Egyptians as necromancers, like those from regions much farther west, we have only to assume that the Nasamonian explorers went southwards in the first instance, and did not turn westward till after they had traversed the inhabited country and the region infested by wild beasts,—that is to say, only while crossing the desert,—and the words of the historian, literally taken, do not warrant more,—and the reasonable conclusion will be, that the "large river running from west to east," to the city on whose banks those explorers were taken, was this western arm of the Nile.

In the foregoing remarks I have drawn largely on my work, "The Sources of the Nile," published in 1860, because what I have thus stated, though the substance of it was written many years ago, is so very apposite at the present moment as a refutation of the erroneous notion that Herodotus had any knowledge, however slight, of the great southern rivers explored by Dr. Livingstone. It would be mere surplausage to add one word on the entire want of connexion between the "four fountains arising from an earthen mound," in 12° S. lat., and the ideal sources of the Nile, on the borders of Egypt and Ethiopia, of which the juggling registrar of Minerva's treasury at Sais spoke to the Greek traveller.

The fable, however, possesses no little importance, if rightly understood. It has been ingeniously argued by Dean Stanley, in his "Sinai and Palestine," p. xlvi, that to the Egyptians a convulsion in the face of the calm and majestic river, like that of the first cataract, must have seemed the very commencement of that river's existence—the struggling into life of what afterwards becomes so mild and beneficent; and that if they heard of a river Nile further south, it was but natural for them to suppose that it could not be their own river. *The granite range of Syene formed their Alps—the watershed of their world.* If a stream existed on the opposite side of that range, they imagined that it flowed in a contrary direction into the ocean of the south. Only, as I stated in my work named above, that accomplished scholar does not go on to show how the crafty priests of Egypt may have "developed" this vulgar notion, and elevated it into an article of religious belief, by dogmatically placing in this spot the actual origin of their sacred river, the birthplace of Hapi-Mu. Hence, to the ordinary native inquirer as well as to the inquisitive foreigner, the ready answer would have been such as the priest of Sais gave to the traveller from Halicarnassus; and it is astonishing that Dr. Livingstone and others should have taken it *au sérieux*, because it is manifest that to the initiated the answer given must have been more in accordance with the truth. Herodotus, without troubling himself to unravel the mystery, which he plainly saw was an imposture, quietly betook himself to Elephantine and there

obtained what proves to be, after so many ages, correct information respecting the upper course of the Nile.

Of course, what he there learnt respecting the great western arm of the river, the Bahr el Ghazal, does not affect the direct stream, or Bahr el Abyad, coming from the south, any more than it does the eastern arm, known as the Bahr el Azrek, or Blue River, or of its great branch, the Bahr el Aswad, or Atbara, each of which has, in its turn, been regarded as the true Nile.

CHARLES BEKE.

#### THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

It is now twenty-seven years ago since this Society held its first annual meeting in the county of Hampshire, and in a district close to Southampton. Winchester, the mediæval capital of England, was the place of meeting, the President was the late Marquis of Northampton, and the speaker who delivered an eloquent and learned address upon the nature and value of the study of archaeology, which has been the forerunner of many a somewhat similar discourse, was the Dean of Westminster, now the Bishop of Winchester, the President of the Southampton meeting. Since 1845, however, a generation has passed away; of the many who attended it, few are left who remember that distinguished gathering, and still fewer who have done so much to illustrate the application of the address he then delivered as the learned prelate who has lately presided over the annual meeting of the parent Society of Archaeologists. Railroad accommodation has also increased, and archaeological researches at Beau- lieu, Silchester, and other places, since the date of the Winchester gathering, have opened up some stores that were then undeveloped, unknown, or not easy of access. So the return to what might be called by some the old hunting-ground has not been without good success and considerable interest.

On Thursday, August 1, the opening meeting was held in the Lecture Hall of the Hartley Institution,—an establishment of the "mechanics' institute" class, but far superior in character to, perhaps, any of that class, and possessing a noble building, replete with every accommodation and convenience, the foundation of an old inhabitant of the town. Just as proceedings were commencing, it began to be whispered about that the President of the meeting would be unable to attend, and so it occurred. After a short pause, the Mayor and Corporation made their appearance in official array, and Lord Talbot de Malahide, accompanied by the Marquis of Bristol, Lord Henry Scott, Sir E. Smirke, Sir J. Ramsden, Canon Meade, Col. Pinney, and others of the principal members of the Institute and its officers, were formally received by them. The Mayor offered a hearty welcome to the Institute on the part of the corporation in a *vivæ voce* address, and not in the usual formally-written style. He stated with regret that the Bishop of Winchester had been summoned to attend in a court of law, and could not be with them that day, but he still hoped to be with them during a great part of the meeting.

Lord Talbot acknowledged the compliment conveyed to the Institute by the Mayor, and spoke at some length upon the many antiquarian features of interest still existing in Southampton. It was not the first time he had visited the town, and he was glad to say that in spite of improvements—which often "improved" away everything which was interesting in a town—they had still remaining to them many objects in Southampton of very remarkable interest. He concluded by formally proposing that the Bishop of Winchester be requested to take the chair when convenient for him to attend the meeting. The Rev. Basil Wilberforce expressed his great regret at the unavoidable absence of his father, who had been served with a subpoena as a witness in an action for libel, and had to attend a court of justice at Guildford. The Archdeacon of Winchester, on the part of the clergy of the diocese, offered a few words of salutation to the archaeologists. The great meeting

at Winchester, the first annual gathering of the Archaeological Institute, was well remembered by him, and it had not been without considerable results of importance and value. The true value of such pursuits consisted in endeavouring to ascertain the power and the light which existed in days which had gone by. Therefore, they took what was presented to them not simply as records of time, but as records of human progress and thought, and remembering that it would be ungrateful for us not to recognize the merits of our forefathers. Referring to some of the investigations that had taken place at Winchester, he spoke of the late removal of the tomb of William Rufus, about which he gave some curious particulars, and maintained that it had been placed in a safe and not inappropriate position within the sacred walls. Sir E. Smirke acknowledged the address of the Archdeacon, and expressed himself satisfied that the bones of our second Norman king were contained in the coffin which had been removed.

Lord Henry Scott, M.P., bade welcome to the Institute on behalf of the landed gentry of the county. Wherever the Institute went he was sure they would be well received by the local gentry. Referring to the many remains of mediæval structures existing around them, he regretted that so many of them were tenantless, and that their former grandeur must be left for imagination only. Dr. Bond, Principal of the Hartley Institution, supported the remarks of the noble lord on behalf of the institution to which he belonged and the societies of a somewhat kindred nature. They welcomed the Institute with the greatest pleasure, and they hoped that one of the results of the present visit to Southampton would be the establishment of a local archaeological society, which would place the study of their local objects of interest on a footing that would leave nothing to be desired. The Marquis of Bristol acknowledged the vote of offered welcome, and spoke of a Bill which was in preparation by Sir John Lubbock for securing the preservation of public monuments of interest in a way that would be satisfactory to those interested in them. Mr. Macnaughten, the owner of the Roman "Clauseum," now known as "Bitterne Manor," hoped the Institute would favour that site with a visit, which he would try to make as agreeable as possible. The Secretary having announced the further proceedings of the day, the meeting terminated.

At three o'clock large party assembled at the Bargate of the town, and, under the guidance of Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., made a perambulation of the remains of the walls and ancient defences. On the north side of the gate there was formerly a deep ditch, between the rivers Test and Itchen. The Bargate marked the boundary of the limits to which the privileges of the town extended, as in the case of "Holborn Bars" and "Temple Bar," in London. A part of one of the flanking towers of the gate was seen in a neighbouring garden, and after passing through the Guildhall over the gate, a move was made towards the western shore. At the bottom of Orchard Street a round tower remains, which protected the north-west angle of the wall. Turning towards the south, and following the line of the strand of the sea, which formerly washed the foot of the wall, a modern flight of steps led to a portion of the interior wall, which probably separated the two "baileys" of the castle. This part of the wall consisted of a series of open arches; but it was thought these were simply arches of construction, and were not originally open. Close by stood the castle, of which no relic now existed; but a Norman vault, of some extent, had lately been discovered under some of the houses. In Simnel Street a well-vaulted cellar, of the thirteenth century, was visited, a relic of one of the domestic houses. Returning to the West Quay, the large open machicolations were pointed out by Mr. Parker as affording the means of working a beam of timber against the assailants who might be battering the walls. Along this part the walls were almost perfect, and close by were good remains of a house of the Norman period, with a chimney-place, and the jambs of windows still

in good condition. Passing through the west gate, a fortified gate-house of the thirteenth century, with buttresses of a later date added to it, the so-called "Canute's Palace," in Porter's Lane, was reached. He (Mr. Parker) had seen it in a far more perfect state, and it had been a very fine building. Of course it could not have been Canute's, as there were no stone buildings of his time, but it might have been on the site of a house occupied by him, and was of the twelfth century. This and the next example, the Maison Dieu, afforded Mr. Parker a good text for protesting against so-called "restoration." A few years ago this was one of the best existing specimens of a merchant's house of the twelfth century, all of which had perished. The chapel, however, remained, and was not greatly altered. In it was a modern tablet to the conspirators against Henry the Fifth, who were there beheaded; and a brass, in which a wooden head had been substituted for that of metal. Passing on to the South Gate, and remarking upon the fifteenth and sixteenth century additions to the earlier work, the return of the wall towards the east face was noticed, and then the party proceeded to St. Michael's Church. This was a Norman cruciform structure, of good construction, with fourteenth century additions. In it was a remarkable font, of very dark, hard stone, also of early date, and a brass lectern, of the fifteenth century, of good style. A table tomb, inclosed with Grecian pillars and cornice, long known as the monument to Lord Wriothesley, in the time of Henry the Eighth, but now proved to be that of Sir Thomas Leicester, in the reign of Elizabeth, had lately been removed from the chancel to the western corner of the north aisle.

After leaving St. Michael's Church, a small section of the party went by train to Mr. Macnaughten's seat at Bitterne, the site of the Roman position at Southampton, known as Clausentum. Portions of the ancient fosses still remain; several altars are built up in the wall of a "temple" on the bank of the Itchen; and Roman coins in great numbers, and many fragments of Samian and other pottery, have been found on the site, on which a fourteenth century house had been afterwards erected. After a careful examination and discussion of these relics, the host entertained the party at dinner, and they returned to Southampton. The day closed with a *souïre*, given in honour of the Institute by the Mayor and Mayoress.

On Friday morning, a meeting of members of the Institute was held for business purposes, and the Annual Report was read. After a short time spent in the consideration of the place of meeting for next year, Exeter was decided upon. At ten o'clock, the Bishop of Winchester introduced Lord Henry Scott, who, as President of the Historical Section, delivered an address. His Lordship, after remarking that he yielded to none in the interest he felt in the county of his adoption,—in which he had a home, perhaps one of the most interesting historically, and one of the most picturesquely beautiful within its borders,—said he regretted that a county which had such a capital as Winchester possessed neither a good county history nor a county Archaeological Society. Adverting to the earliest known condition of the district, and to the use of the word "Gwent" as meaning an open champaign country, he said that Winchester was selected as the protected site of the capital of the great "Gwent," or open down county of Hants. Here the Britons remained until attacked by the Belgae from Gaul, who, landing, perhaps, at Southampton, pressed their way forwards through the valley of the Itchen, and took possession of the "Gwent," driving out the original inhabitants before them. They had, however, to succumb to the Romans; and we had only to look at any map on which the Roman roads were delineated, to see what an important position Winchester must have held as a centre in Roman times. His Lordship then alluded to many historical events that had occurred at Winchester or elsewhere in the county. And Winchester Cathedral was a noble monument of the piety and munificence of our forefathers, and many of its Bishops had been men of the greatest

mark and highest talent. With reference to Southampton itself, he would quote Leland's description of it, as having "eight bar gates, its great double dyke full of water, and the four towers on its walls. The East-gate is strong, but nothing so strong as the Bar-gate, and St. Mary's church of New Hampton standeth without the gate." He spoke of the glory of the castle, "it having a donjon, or dungeon, which was large, fair, and very strong," and said there were three principal streets, whereof "that which goeth from the Bargate to the water-gate is one of the fairest that is in any town of all England. It is well builded for timber building. There be many fair merchants houses in Hampton. There cometh fresh water into Hampton by a conduit of lead." His Lordship proceeded to consider the traces of Norman domination in the county, and, referring to the New Forest in terms of high praise, urged its maintenance for the purposes of health, recreation, and the study of God's great gift of nature's beauty. His Lordship concluded by giving a sketch of the historical associations connected with the New Forest, and with the religious houses and other remarkable places in the county.—Lord Talbot, in expressing thanks for the memoir, which had been read, thought it the duty of the meeting to support the suggestion for the formation of a county Archaeological Society,—a suggestion that seems to have met with general favour.

The Rev. F. W. Baker then read an 'Account of Beaulieu Abbey,' which was illustrated by maps, drawings, and plans. This he prefaced by an extract from Cobbett's 'Rides,' commenting upon the reported destruction of churches by the Conqueror in forming the New Forest,—a statement which the writer criticized with great humour and spirit. Many improvements had been made of late years in opening up the ruins of this interesting establishment. The original charter of King John, establishing the Abbey, is now among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum; several later ones were shown by Mr. Baker, and deposited in the museum of the Institute. In the afternoon an excursion was made to Romsey, where the Vicar gave an interesting account, in the Town Hall, of the Abbey and its many vicissitudes, illustrated by models, plans, and objects found in the progress of works of repair. The Bishop of Winchester, in the name of the meeting, gave thanks to the Vicar for his lecture. A perambulation of the Abbey was then made, under the guidance of the Vicar. From Romsey the party proceeded to Farnham, where they were joined by Mr. G. T. Clark, who had been examining the castle preparatory to his discourse. The day was broken by showers, and, as it was raining, the church within the castle was first examined. Within this building Mr. Parker discoursed, pointing out the chief features of this excellent specimen of Norman work. On leaving the church, Mr. Clark drew attention to the fine Roman arch which spanned the original water-gate, and proceeded to speak of the general nature and history of the structure. Founded by the Romans, as a defence of their settlement on the estuary of the Southampton Water, it had since been occupied by the Normans, and the structure altered in accordance with their usual system of defence. A square keep, of massive proportions, and an *enceinte* wall, protected with towers at the angles, had been built, in which Roman material had been much used. The dressed stone, however, came from Caen, whence it was easier to get it by water carriage than from places nearer without that advantage. After pointing out the existing evidences of the additions made at various times to the fortress, Mr. Clark concluded by an account of its historical associations in connexion with the sovereigns who had, at various times, occupied it. In the evening, a *Conversazione* was held at the Ordnance Survey Office, by the invitation of General Sir Henry James, in which some flint implements, many very interesting maps and plans of archaeological interest, a collection of the ancient and valuable Irish MSS., now being photographed for publication by the Government, and

the original photographs of the late surveys made in the Holy Land, were exhibited, and illustrated by the chief of the office and his staff.

Saturday last was occupied by an excursion to Christchurch and the New Forest. At the former place, the party were received by the Mayor and others of the corporation; and, having been introduced to the Vicar, Mr. Parker conducted them first round the exterior, and then over the interior of the fine church of the ancient Priory. The church is said to have been built on the site of a Roman temple, a kist having been found containing bones assigned to that period. In 1150, a priory of Augustinian monks erected their establishment on the spot. The present structure was a noble specimen of twelfth century work, with many special details of ornamentation, and of course many evidences of additions and alterations. Some notes, by Mr. Ferrey, the well-known architect (a native of the place), were read in the church, and these terminated with arguments in favour of the retention of the ancient rood-screen, which had been a subject of controversy. The remains of a domestic building of Norman character, and of the Castle Keep, having been examined and discussed, and luncheon not forgotten, the train was again taken for Beaulieu Road Station. Here carriages were in waiting, and after a pleasant half-hour's drive through forestal scenery of great beauty, Beaulieu itself was reached. Approaching it thus, the good reason for its name was at once admitted. Lord Henry Scott, whose residence there was once the gate-house of the Abbey, received the party, accompanied by the Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Wyndham Portal, and several of the neighbouring gentry. In the hall, the main features of the construction of the establishment were reviewed by Lord Henry, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Baker, and then the perambulation was made. The well-known refectory pulpit was the subject of much observation, and also the results of the examination of several barrows in the neighbourhood, made in anticipation of the meeting. After refreshments had been served in a tent upon the lawn, and thanks given by the Bishop in a pleasant and discursive speech, the carriages were again reached, and another delightful drive brought the party to Lyndhurst, and thence to Lyndhurst Road Station, where the train was in waiting to convey them to Southampton. The weather had been all that could be wished, and a most enjoyable day was spent.

The morning of Monday was occupied with sectional work. Sir E. Smirke gave some observations on the Records of the Town, quoting largely from a catalogue made by the late Mr. Alchin, and ending with recommendations for the better condition and accessibility of the records. To him succeeded the Rev. Mr. Joyce, with his account of the great work of the exhumation of the grand Roman city of Silchester, which had been for many years the work of the Duke of Wellington. This was illustrated by a fine collection of plans and drawings, and numerous specimens of the objects found there. Many of the trades carried on in the houses which had been uncovered, might be clearly identified by what had been found in them. A butcher's shop was known by the steel-yard hooks on which the meat was hung and weighed, a money-changer's by the varied abundance of small coins, and a fish-monger's by the shells. But the great Forum, and its arrangements for the conduct of public affairs and the transaction of business, was the chief attraction of the place. "No country in the world," said the lecturer, who had lately returned from Rome, "has such a Forum; and the evidences of an establishment on such a scale point conclusively to the great importance of the city in Roman Britain." The history of Julius Caesar's dealings with Commius, the chief of the Atrebates, who occupied this portion of the country, and who played the traitor's part in its subjugation, was listened to with much attention. The Bishop of Winchester then gave a short address, which was intended to have been an "Inaugural Address," had he

not been spirited away by the strong arm of the law. Commencing by a reference to many satirical allusions by various writers to the antiquaries of olden times, he showed to what they had been owing, and eloquently vindicated the importance and real value of the investigations in which archaeologists were engaged, illustrating his observations with grave and learned extracts as well as with amusing and pleasant anecdotes. Shortly after noon Winchester was visited; the Castle Hall, which had been long hideously disfigured by using it as Assize Courts, but which is in course of being opened up and turned to better account, was first touched upon by Mr. Parker, in the absence of Mr. T. Wyatt; and after a short visit to the monument-room, in the West Gate, the party proceeded to St. Cross. Here they were received by the master, and conducted into the "Hundred Men's Hall," where a generous refection, not confined to the ancient limits of the hospitality of the foundation to poor travellers, was served up. Then followed the perambulation of the establishment, and comments upon its arrangements and architectural specialties. The church having been reached and its main features discussed, Mr. Parker remarked somewhat strongly upon the modern decoration of the north transept, which is now almost a kaleidoscope of colour, hiding its architectural details,—an expression of opinion which seemed to meet with general approval. Returning to Winchester, the college and the cathedral were carefully examined, and the occasion was seized by Mr. Joyce to criticize somewhat sharply the late removal of the tomb of Rufus. This raised an animated discussion, in which the Bishop and several others joined. A Conversazione, in the Museum of the Institute, in which a lecture upon Flint Implements by Mr. Stevens, of Salisbury, was given, closed the proceedings of the day.

#### Science Gossip.

THE Livingstone Expedition cost the New York *Herald* between 8,000*l.* and 9,000*l.*

AFTER the debate of Thursday, Dr. Hooker's resignation seems forced upon him, although an almost satisfactory letter had been written to him a few days earlier.

WE have the highest authority for the following statement as to the present position of the National-Monuments-Preservation question. Early in the present session of Parliament Sir John Lubbock settled a form of Bill which, Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Bouvierie, and Mr. Beresford Hope approved and promised to support. The draft has also been submitted to several learned Societies in each of the three kingdoms. Early in April it was sent to Mr. Lowe, from whom no formal reply has as yet been received. The Bill has not been pressed during the present session because its promoters were anxious, before bringing in the measure, to be sure that the schedule was one which would receive general support; but a National Monuments Bill will be brought in by Sir John Lubbock early next session, and will, we hope and believe, become law.

MR. SMYTH, one of the Home-Rule Members from Ireland, has given notice of a Bill for the preservation of National Monuments in Ireland. His Bill will, we understand, be general and permissive, while Sir John Lubbock's, which will apply to all three kingdoms, will be limited and special, but compulsory.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have transferred the instruction in physics, chemistry, and natural history from the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn Street, and the College of Chemistry in Oxford Street, to the new buildings, in Exhibition Road, South Kensington.

THERE is but little doubt that many of the most disastrous of the steam-boiler explosions have arisen from the absence of air in the water. The experiments of Prof. Henry, M. Donnæ, and others, having proved that water without air will acquire a temperature far above 212° Fahr. without

boiling, and that it is then liable to burst into steam with explosive violence, Messrs. Warsop & Eaton, of Nottingham, have constructed engines in which this is entirely prevented. They inject heated air, at a temperature of 650°, near the bottom of the water-space in the boiler, this air being heated by the waste heat. The incrustation of boilers is prevented by this method; the water is constantly aerated, and an economy of 15 per cent. effected: this representing a saving of 16,500 tons of coal per annum.

It may be important to many to know, on the authority of M. Gauduin, that a mixture of equal parts of cryolite and chloride of barium forms a flux superior to borax for soldering iron, or brazing copper, brass, or bronze. Cryolite is found in great abundance in Greenland; it is a double fluoride of aluminium and sodium, and has been largely employed in the production of the metal aluminium.

THE Institution of Mechanical Engineers concluded an interesting meeting at Liverpool on Wednesday, July 31st. Many papers on engineering subjects were read, but the paper by Mr. Robert Winstanley, of Manchester, 'On a Coal-cutting Machine with Rotatory Motion,' attracted the most interest. The attention which is directed to the construction of machines for relieving the colliers from their labours is most gratifying, and we have no doubt but that the result will be that coal will soon be obtained at much less risk than hitherto, and with greater economy.

THE 'Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1871,' edited by Mr. Spencer F. Baird, and published by Harper Brothers, of New York, furnishes a brief, yet sufficiently full, mention of the more important discoveries of science during that year. Much of the matter has already appeared in *Harper's Monthly* and other periodicals; but it is here arranged in a systematic order, and, by the aid of a carefully-constructed index, rendered easily available for use by the student.

M. LE VERRIER, on the 15th of July, communicated to the Academy of Sciences of Paris a paper, 'Upon the Masses of the Planets and the Parallax of the Sun,' which was a valuable contribution to the science of celestial mechanics.

MR. G. A. LEBOUR writes:—"In the *Athenæum* of the 27th July, the 'Science Gossip' contains a note announcing the production of a learned monograph on the 'Lithologie du Fond des Mers,' by M. Charles Delcose. The author of this beautiful work is M. Delcose, not 'Delcose'; and I may state that that part of the book which more especially relates to British seas is at the present moment being summarized, to be published shortly in a scientific periodical for the benefit of English geological readers."

#### FINE ARTS

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE of 'CHRIST LEAVING the PRETORIUM,' with 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' 'Neophyte,' 'Titania,' &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—Admission 1s.

SUMMER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of British and Foreign Artists, at the NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 308, Old Bond Street, NOW OPEN.—Admission Free; Catalogue, 6d. T. J. GULLICK, Secretary.

*Examples of Modern Etching.* (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

THIS handsome portfolio is a casket of treasures in etching, from which, however we miss the works of several masters of that mode of art which has suddenly become popular, and in which, rather to the critic's amusement than his regret, he recognizes one or two "examples" which are not more valuable than the productions of clever amateurs usually are. The collection has the

considerable advantage of comprising several admirable works by French artists, the etchers of this nation having long held high, if not pre-eminent, positions. The examples before us consist of specimens of the skill of MM. Bracquemond, L. Flameng, M. Lalanne, Veyrassat, Rajon, and Legros. The poetical English painter, who is at once the prince and patriarch of our etchers, the man who is most fully infused with the "romantic" spirit of Milton, who seems to have breathed the very air in which 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso' are possible, Samuel Palmer, the designer of more idyls of purest soul and sweetest force than any of our time, has contributed a gem, small, but of incomparable preciousness, his latest work, we believe, which alone would render the series a noteworthy one in the annals of etching. Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. R. S. Chattock, Mr. Haseltine, and others, make up a worthy collection. The publication now before us comprises proofs from plates, prints from which are published, or to be published, in the *Portfolio*, a monthly collection of essays on Art and allied subjects.

These proofs are twelve in number, the majority of which are admirable and enjoyable in the highest degree. We omit detailed comments on specimens which have already been criticized in these columns: for example, M. Rajon's capital rendering of the so-called 'Portrait of Gevartius,' in the National Gallery, and by Van Dyck. Chief among the English works is that by Mr. Samuel Palmer, which is styled 'Sunset,' and illustrates the lines

— yonder, joyful at the close of day,  
The ploughman, late returning homeward, sees  
The creeping shadows lengthen o'er the leas.

This is a sufficiently simple text to prove how much the lovely design, for such it is in the truest and noblest sense, before us owes to the artist. That the ploughman trudges homeward and the shadows of the trees lengthen as the sun goes down, are facts which might have been patent to Peter Bell himself and yet evoked "nothing more" in his fancy. But the sun here stands on the very edge of the world; his last rays are like lances between the foliage on the lower boughs of trees which form a sparse wood, among the trunks runs deviously the path of our homeward ploughman, whose oxen, tardily lowing, pass across the strips of light and shadow that boughs and slender stems cast on the way. Fierce is the radiance of the sun, and it lights the lower sides of twigs and boughs and leaves: these seem to shake in the evening wind, while the luminary halts for a moment ere it appear as a perfect disc no more. The golden spears of light, the gable of a barn intervening, flash in the eye and penetrate the depths of the wood. The sun forms a focus of light, which is exquisitely graded as it is diffused. The drawing of the foliage and tree trunks is as delicate and learned as the effect is broad and powerful, and that effect is full of a solemn poetic inspiration such as few better than Mr. Palmer could produce and render. Whether such an example as this illustrates those principles which have been somewhat arbitrarily laid down in order to limit the practice of etching, we do not care to discuss, because we look rather to those results of the artist's genius and skill which have been so richly

rewarded. At any rate, this production is, if we accept the arbitrary principles in question, less obnoxious to them than is common in Mr. Palmer's practice. In every respect the work is triumphantly beautiful.

The next etching which presents itself to notice is M. Legros' 'An Aged Spaniard,' a profile of an aged priest sitting, as if in his stall during prayer, having a very solemn and meditative expression on features which are perfectly modelled—a master-feat in etching—to render the texture of an aged face, the faded lineaments of an old man. It would be difficult fairly to appreciate the good fortune of this work without careful, indeed reverent, study: to those who will so study the work, we heartily commend it. M. Lalanne's 'Thames at Richmond,' though somewhat slighter than many of his productions, and rather mechanical in rendering the varied textures and substances of the trees by which it is enriched, is charming to the eye. There is much admirable skill and great freedom displayed in Mr. Haseltine's 'Roundhurst, Surrey,' a view of a gentle slope, with a curving hedge, farm-buildings and trees; a sun-shadow is on the mid-distance; this work, with many considerable merits, lacks something of refinement in execution as a subject. The sky is bald and void of character, but the keeping of the farmhouse in tone and colour is capital. Mr. P. G. Hamerton's 'The Tower of Vauthot, near Autun,' shows an old French château on the border of a smooth lake, with densely-growing and lofty trees on the further bank, a hill in the mid-distance, and a rich sky of white clouds above all. One might challenge the half-feather-like look of the trees, which are not well relieved on the sky, and their monotonous handling, and complain that these elements and the hill-side are too near an equality in tone: indeed, the supererogatory force of the latter injures the effect of the work. Such is the result also of the too black shadows of the château, while the cottage, which is nearest on our left, is incredibly heavy in tone, and needlessly, if not untruly, black. Nevertheless, the etching is, so far as we know, incomparably the best production of Mr. Hamerton's hands; the richness of its shadows, the variety and delicacy of the reflected lights they contain, and the fine modelling of many parts of the larger building leave little to be desired, and suffice to render the whole worthy of high applause, and secure for it a very honourable place among modern works of the kind. It has qualities which are somewhat unfortunately absent in Mr. Seymour Haden's 'Twickenham Church,' in which some doubts as to the position of the source of light are left unanswered, as well as of the artist's fidelity in dealing with the relative powers, so to say, of the various elements of the foreground,—where a figure is inexplicable in our sight. The abundance of horizontal lines in the front and mid-distance is rather unfortunate, as they approach too nearly to each other in degrees of depth, and are withal uncertain and confused. There are many delicate features here; the best of all these is the group of the church and houses near it.

We have already commented on M. Flameng's 'Laughing Portrait of Rembrandt.' It is sufficient now to applaud its brilliancy, richness of colour and tones, masterly modelling, and fine keeping. It is a superb example. Mr. E.

Edwards's 'Lincoln Cathedral' is a curious and very interesting study of light on moving water, the town and great church. The peculiar effect accounts for much that, at first sight, appears absent in this excellent and very thoughtful work. The sky is an elaborate, too laboured study, but it is truthful; we may venture to commend to Mr. Haden's most heedful studies the very learned and careful rendering of the reflexions of various objects on the water here; though somewhat crudely treated in this respect, the surface of this portion of the landscape supplies a model for many brethren of the art. Mr. R. S. Chattock has a very fine representation of moonlight on a snowy landscape, styled

'Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky.'

This has a sky which, however poetical in its suggestions, does not realize our notions of the Laureate's meaning with the term "wild." This objection affects the subject rather than the artistic qualities of this production. A church, with moonlight gleaming on its snow-clad roof, light in the belfrey windows, deep gloom on the shadowy tower, bright snow on the tombs, and ridges of unnamed graves and mortuary trees, are admirably pathetic features of a design which is of high quality. Perhaps the finest part of the whole is the cloud-laden sky, where, seeming to stoop to the horizon, it is exceptionally solemn and bold in its wealth of light and shade, and perfect in keeping. The whole landscape is complete in that respect,—a rare merit in etching.

A more delicate work than M. Bracquemond's 'The Hare, a Misty Morning,' would be hard to find and hard to describe justly. The execution of this beautiful example is exceptional in the practice of etching, being almost exclusively that of stippling, a mode which demands peculiar tact and almost marvellous skill to produce a result so complete and broad as this. In the exquisitely powerful hands of M. Bracquemond everything has been achieved which elaborate engraving promises, but does not always produce. A hare squats in a fallow field in November, while the atmosphere is filled with vapour, so that the approaching huntsmen's presence is hardly distinguishable by sight or hearing; yet the beast is roused, and turning her watchful and erect ears and dark eyes fearfully on all sides, she heeds the coming danger, while other hares scamper away. The expression here is beyond praise: the texture of the hare's hide is perfect. M. Veyrassat's 'Horse Ferry on the Thames' is exquisitely delicate and bright, showing a beautiful effect of summer afternoon on smooth water, with a calm, soft sky with a "milky" colour about it which has a marvellous charm. The composition, though rather scholastic or conventional, is not less fine on that account, and the depth and force of the whole are such as support the high reputation of the artist.

In thus exhausting our materials we have endeavoured to do justice to the spirit and tact of the publishers who have issued a collection of examples of extraordinary interest in the annals of the art year.

#### MODERN CERAMICS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

One of the best-contrived schemes of the authorities at South Kensington was that for illustrating various modes of decorative art by means of repro-

ductions of certain manufactures on a considerable scale. The most effective of these schemes which has yet been put in practice has produced the Ceramic Gallery, as to which we, for the present, are content to remark only that the general colouring is needless cold, although, in some respects, the aspect of the whole is not disagreeable. Against the art—if that term can be applied to anything so crude, ugly, and vicious—which appears in the ceramic and vitreous decorations of the staircase by which we approach the Gallery in question, it is at once our grave and most painful duty to protest. We affirm, and have not a shadow of doubt that all competent critics will endorse the statement, that nothing could be more unfortunate than the designing of the ceramic decorations of this place, unless, indeed, it be that of a feebly painted and conceived window, in grisaille and yellow stain, on the middle landing, the "flabbiness" of which depresses the spectator who comes within sight of it. It is a principle of decoration, of very rudimentary attainment, that natural objects shall never be represented unnaturally, combine them as whimsically as you will in grotesques and arabesques; but each, if the artist is not the reverse of wise, must be true to itself. Opposed to this very simple principle is the treatment of a good many vases, tazzæ, or what not, which appear on certain panels of the arabesques, and are represented, not horizontally, as the steps which accompany them are, and at right angles to the upright stems of the arabesques of which they form parts, but—the reader will hardly believe us—these elements are placed on a sloping line, that of the general slope of the staircase! The effect is very odd indeed. Every upright thing in the neighbourhood is put out of drawing, and seems to be leaning sideways. Of almost equally unfortunate character is a running scroll on this staircase, which, although simply and absolutely a model of perfect imbecility in conception, and of the very crudest execution, is not, like the tazzæ, vicious and offensive. We were unable to discover a single feature in this staircase which is not lamentably unworthy of its place and the great sums of public money expended on it. We are informed the cost of this work has been enormous. The failure to produce what was desired in this case,—a model of art-manufacture, the work of Mr. Moody, a representative of the Art-Department, we understand,—is the more conspicuous because the ceramic decorations of the Refreshment Rooms in this Museum are, although not without faults, really excellent, and in some respects delightful to artistic eyes. The execution of such decorations should not be scrutinized too closely; but that which appears on the staircase is monstrously rude and common in style. On the middle landing of this flight of stairs are two windows of large dimensions: one of these has been painted—it cannot be styled enriched. As we have said of another work, on this matter we must reserve an expression of opinion in detail. The other window is fitted with clear glass, and permits a view of the backs of what are called the "Residences," the very lofty houses of certain officials. Now these "backs" were originally of good brick-work, not ill designed, and of no great pretensions; they might have been shut out of sight without regret, or left in sight without shame. We pray now that they may be shut out of sight as soon as possible; for they have been covered with huge ceramic slabs, coarsely daubed with ill-designed and common arabesques, of the weakest character, in black and white,—presenting one of the greatest offences to the eye which can be conceived. Badly designed and crudely executed as these slabs are, it would not so much matter if there were but few of them, and their dimensions were moderate; but there they are, from the parapet to the base, huge smears of black on white, in scrolls, and grotesques of great size, filling the great slabs of glazed earthenware, interfering with—nay, utterly destroying—the main lines of the building, and diversified with pilasters of very bad form, in *stucco* (!). We see great advantage, and some promise, in the notion of introducing glazed

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slabs of this nature, with good decorations, on façades in London, and have more than once, years ago, advocated their employment; and we should be glad to be chary of complaints and censures on tolerable attempts in this direction; but these examples are so outrageously common, so irredeemably bad, and so destructive to the architecture, that in calling public attention to them, we also call for their prompt removal. They are disastrous examples of design in feeling and execution, and, in many parts, directly opposed to the principles of decoration which have been laid down by the authorities of the Art-Department.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

A CONSIDERABLE number of sculptures, &c., mostly of the architectonic sort, have been delivered at the British Museum, being among the results of Mr. Wood's arduous, ably-conducted, and fortunate researches on the site of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the discovery of which is undoubtedly due to his tact, patience, and discernment. His energy has since been successfully employed in bringing to light these fragments, which are of unusual interest in their kind. The most important of the works in question is the larger part of a huge frustum of white marble, a portion of one of the remarkable columns in front of the Temple. Rather more than a third of the original surface of this drum has been utterly wrecked; the remainder shows, in high but rather flat relief, a group of figures, about the size of or rather larger than life, the subject of which is at present obscure. Mercury is recognizable by the petasus and caduceus; a seated figure, which may be Pluto, and that of a grand female, probably Proserpine, form the part on our right of the group. A young male figure, with wings like those commonly appropriated to angels, and across whose body a sword is slung at the hip, by means of a sort of baldric, is on our extreme left. The feet of the figures rest on an advanced moulding at the bottom of the drum; thus the shaft appears to have been banded. The style of the sculpture is academically excellent, but far, very far below that of the finest period. The treatment of parts of the naked bodies and thighs, in respect to their surfaces, is very good; but the feet and legs are generally very bad indeed. The surface of the sculptures is much injured, but not so that the style and execution they exhibit may not be completely studied. This fragment is placed where the so-called "Lion of Cnidus" has so long stood.

THE Academy at Munich has bestowed honours upon a considerable number of German artists, including Prof. Drake and Begas, of Berlin; Wegmüller, of Munich; Pettenkofer, of Berlin; Merzel, of Berlin; Max, of Munich; Bamberger and Vogel, of Munich; Jacoby (engraver), of Vienna; and Alma-Tadema, of London. The last-named distinguished painter, who is a Hollander, is the only individual thus selected who is not a German.

THERE is, we hear, no truth in the rumour of Mr. Cole's immediate retirement from the public service.

MR. AYRTON has declined to be a party to legislation for the preservation of sepulchral monuments connected with English history. We do not wonder at his determination, although we regret it. A reference to our "Science Gossip" will show the reader what is being done upon a kindred subject—the preservation of prehistoric and other more exposed remains.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been set on foot to purchase "Leech's Outlines," i.e., the collection of outlines by that brilliant designer which has been exhibited in London lately, and which are the property of the Misses Leech, of Gloucester Square, Hyde Park. It is proposed to buy these spirited works, and place them in one of the public collections of works of art.

WE noted not long since the removal of the "Lion of Cnidus" from that unfortunately con-

spicuous position in the Sculpture Gallery at the British Museum, in which it was rather unwisely placed, but in respect to which students were not, when they considered the peculiar circumstances of its discovery, removal to London, and depositing in the Museum, disposed to cavil very loudly. Although essentially a poor piece of sculpture, and anything but desirable in a collection of statues which already contains a large proportion of inferior specimens of Greek and Ionian art in decline, every one felt that it would be ungenerous to insist on the removal of this unlucky effigy from a site where its defects were only too visible, and where no one could avoid seeing them. In some respects, considerable improvement has been made by shifting this carving to the new extension of the Elgin Room, where no one is obliged to see it, unless, indeed, he needs to study the most glorious remains of antique art, the marbles of the Parthenon. Placed as it now is, the disproportions, &c., the ludicrously little head of the beast, the coarse treatment of the body, the want of anatomical expression, the thing seeming to have no bones, and the bad modelling of the surface, that of the paw especially, are made most painfully conspicuous by comparisons being forced between it and the Elgin sculptures. There is the greater cause for regret in this case, insomuch as the noble, seated, and draped statue of Dionysus (No. III.), removed from the Choragic Monument of Thrasylus, a fragment of invaluable character, a precious masterpiece of sculpture, has been put aside from the place where it was so long and so worthily seen, in order that folks may, as we suppose, not be able to avoid knowing how bad a piece of work is the "Lion of Cnidus." It is true that the last-named sculpture, being both big and heavy in every sense, is not easily dealt with; nevertheless, as we have got this white elephant, artists heartily trust that the well-known good taste and good fortune of Mr. Newton will ere long enable him to select a less conspicuous and injurious position for the proof that Greece was not without very bad sculptors.

MR. ROBSON has been appointed architect to the London School Board. The salary of this office is to be 1,000*l.* a year.

#### MUSIC

##### WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. T. L. Wheeler, for a proof copy of the scheme of the forthcoming Musical Festival at Worcester. Mr. Wheeler is the successor as Hon. Secretary of the late and respected Dr. Williams, the predecessor of the latter being the Rev. Mr. Sergeant. The disestablishment of the Three Choir gatherings has been so often predicted, that it is gratifying to find the 149th Meeting will be duly celebrated next month as usual. Without entering into the discussion of the vexed question whether a more equal distribution of the Church revenues ought not to be effected, in order that the sad appeals yearly made for the widows and orphans of the working clergy, with livings under 100*l.* per annum, may not be rendered imperative, from the art point of view, the triennial performances, alternately at Hereford, Gloucester and Worcester, have been highly advantageous. It is quite true that the metropolitan professors and amateurs have no longer the same temptation to attend these festivals as in former times, when no Sacred Harmonic Society and no Crystal Palace Handelian manifestations were in existence. It is also certain that the yearly increased facilities presented for the provincial connoisseurs to go up to London, to hear such grand concerts, operate prejudicially as regards the Three Choir assemblages. But there is sufficient strength left locally to perpetuate them, and clanship, which is ardent in counties, aids materially in their prolongation. Gloucester would be ashamed to take the initiative in doing away with the meetings, and so would Hereford or Worcester. There are the county families, there

is the body of the clergy, exclusive of vacillating deans and chapters, who, too often willing to wound, are afraid to strike, and so yearly we find the Festivals coming round in due course, marked, perhaps, by the hostility of a stray bishop or two, who are compelled, however, to yield to public opinion, and whose opposition only extends to the degree of not doing the "hospitable" during the Festival week. Worcester was seriously menaced at one time, for a noble lord, who is proprietor of an opera-house, conceived the odd notion that oratorio was secular in a cathedral, albeit sacred within theatrical walls, and he offered a golden bait to induce the dean and chapter to drop the Festival; but such an outcry came from county and town as to defeat the intention of the patrons of Impresarios, who mount "Rigoletto," "Traviata," "Don Giovanni," and other devotional, moral operas. And, therefore, on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of September, either in cathedral or college hall, there will be the customary programmes of sacred and secular music, executed by first-class artists, vocal and instrumental. Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales are the patrons of the 149th Meeting, and the Bishop of Worcester is the President. There are eighty-five stewards, comprising the highest county and town officials, the members of Parliament, the nobility and gentry more or less connected with Worcestershire, and thirteen stewards act as the Executive Committee, with Sir John Pakington as chairman. It is evident, therefore, that this co-operation of men of all shades of political opinion is an index that the Festival is earnestly sustained for divers and earnest motives. In the selection of the music to be given there is little attempt at novelty. There is no new oratorio; there is not even a cantata. Bach's "Passion" (St. Matthew) will be performed in the cathedral for the first time. Hummel's "Messe Solennelle," No. 2, will also be introduced. The "Messiah," the "Elijah," and the "Lobgesang" will be executed in their entirety; the "Creation" and "Samson" partially. In the miscellaneous concerts, a selection from the "Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" of Handel, Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and Mozart's "Idomeneo," may be regarded as novel elements for Worcester. The gleatings from the ancient and modern works are, from ten German composers—Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, Mendelssohn, Hummel, Flotow, Molique; nine Italians—Cimarosa, Stradella, Rossini, Donizetti, Verdi, Ricci, Pacini, Randegger and Bevignani; three Frenchmen—Auber, Gounod, and Sainton; seven Englishmen—Purcell, Sir H. Bishop, Wallace, G. A. Macfarren, F. Clay, Cusins, and Sullivan; a total of twenty-nine composers. Then there are the composers for the morning cathedral services and anthems, namely, Bach, Croft, Wesley, Norris, Garrett, Smart, Goss and Hullah. An orchestra of seventy-five players, with M. Sainton as *chef d'attaque*, and a chorus of about 276 voices, will bring the effective to some 350 performers, there being nine principal singers, namely, Mdle. Tietjens and Madame Lemmens-Sherington (sopranos); Madame Patey, Miss Alice Fairman (contraltos); Messrs. Sims Reeves, E. Lloyd, and Vernon Rigby (tenors), and Messrs. Santley and Lewis Thomas (basses). The Cathedral triumvirate divide the duties of conductor (Mr. Done), organ (Dr. Wesley), and pianoforte (Mr. G. Townshend Smith); this is an annual ringing of the changes, which brings much about the same result that may be expected from a deficiency of proper rehearsals, directed by inexperienced officials, but, as we are assured the Cathedral walls would sink and be as the dust of King John's remains, if the Dean and Chapter ventured to nominate a London conductor, we must submit to hear the earthquake chorus in the "Passion" of Bach, with the becoming feeling of resignation, that what cannot be cured must be endured.

Our notice of the seventeenth Triennial Norfolk and Norwich Festival Programme, commencing on the 16th of next month, after the Worcester meeting, will appear in due course.

## Musical Gossip.

AUBER's 'Crown Diamonds' was performed at the Crystal Palace last Tuesday, Miss Blanche Cole enacting Catarina, the cast including also Miss Fanny Heywood, Messrs. Nordblom, Cotte, Tempest, Rowella, and H. Corri.

The Royal Gallery of Illustration will close on the 17th, to be re-opened next October with some new operettas, the books by Mr. Burnand and Mr. W. S. Gilbert.

The provincial opera and concert tours in the provinces this autumn will be multifarious. Mr. John Boosey takes the field with Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Arthur Byron, and Mr. Patey, with Mr. G. Forbes as pianist and accompanist. Mr. Santley, with Mr. Lindsay Sloper as conductor, has a tour with Madame Florence Lancia, Miss Cafferata, Miss Enriquez, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick.

The deluge of rain last Monday caused the Royal Albert Hall to be well filled for the National Holiday Festival Concert, which was conducted by Sir Julius Benedict, who introduced an appropriate song, 'Labour and Rest,' sung by Signor Foli. The programme was judiciously selected, ballads being predominant; Mr. Sims Reeves singing the 'When other lips' of Balfie, Davy's 'Bay of Biscay,' and, on an *encore*, the 'Death of Tom Moody.' Signor Foli gave Edward Loder's 'Brave Old Oak'; Madame Parepa-Rosa sang Mr. Hullah's 'Storm'; Herr Ganz's 'Sing, birdie, sing,' Whittaker's 'Oh! say not woman's heart is bought,' and the 'Last rose of summer.' This re-action in favour of the true British ballad is progressing rapidly. There were four military bands, the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and Scots Fusiliers, who coalesced in the 'Charles and Olga' March of Sir J. Benedict, the National Anthem, and the 'Star-spangled banner.' Master Arthur Lejeune manipulated the monster organ with remarkable skill. The People's Concerts are continued in the Royal Albert Hall every Tuesday.

We must positively decline to publish the list of "prize scholars," "gold medallists," &c., of a musical academy held in St. George's Hall: it is a private school of a single speculator, and has no claim whatsoever to publicity over hundreds of similar undertakings in London and the suburbs.

SIGNOR CAMPOBELLO, a baritone of repute in Italy, has been engaged by Mr. Mapleson for 1873.

MADAME STOLZ, of the Scala, in Milan, has been engaged by Mr. Gye for the Royal Italian Opera, where, according to rumour, Signor Marian, of Bologna, will be the sole conductor for the season 1873. He directed the performances of Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin' at Bologna and Florence.

At the funeral of Carafa, the composer, *né* Prince of Colobrano, two of his compositions were executed—a Funeral March, and an "Ave verum," with harp accompaniment, played by M. Prümier, one of his pupils. At the cemetery, M. Signol, representing the Institute, spoke for the Conservatoire, in place of M. Ambroise Thomas, who was unable to attend, owing to the annual prize competitions of the students. Madame Carafa died during the siege; but, at her request, the news of her death was kept from the husband for many months, owing to his illness.

THE 'Hamlet' of M. Ambroise Thomas is to be produced in St. Petersburg, with Signor Cotogni as the Danish Prince; Signor Gardoni, Laertes; Signor Bagagiolo, the King; Signor Capponi, the Ghost; and Madame Nilsson-Rouzaud, Ophelia.

M. GOUNOD'S 'Mireille' will be produced at the Italian Opera-house, in New York (Academy of Music), with Mdlle. Kellogg in the chief part, and Signor Vizzani as the tenor.

M. LASSALLE, the new baritone of the Grand Opéra in Paris, has followed up his success in Rossini's 'William Tell' by a clever delineation of Nelusko in Meyerbeer's 'Africaine.' M. Faure will return next month, and appear first in 'Don Juan.' M. Boyer, the baritone who won the chief prize for opera singing at the Conservatoire, has

been engaged for the Opéra Comique. The Variétés, after being repaired and re-decorated, has been re-opened with M. Lecocq's 'Cent Vierves,' which was preceded by 'Madame attend Monsieur,' for the return of Madame Céline Chaumont. M. Victor Massé's opera, 'Paul et Virginie,' is to be produced at the Gaîté, so soon as the director has found a *prima donna* to be the Virginia to M. Capoul's Paul.

The third opera by the Brazilian composer, Señor Gomez, called 'Fosca,' will be produced at the Scala, with Signor Campanini, of Her Majesty's Opera, as chief tenor. At the Scala are also engaged, Madame Krauss, Madame Edelsberg, Mdlle. Lemare, Signori Maurel, Carpi, Quintiliano, Maini, and Malesi, baritones and basses. Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin' is to be mounted at the Scala, as also Signor Montuoro's 'Re Manfredi.'

The French Minister of War has revived a decree, which dates from 1853, for the instruction of soldiers in singing.

SIGNOR MARZANO has had a success at Salerno, with his four-act melo-dramatic opera, 'I Normanni a Salerno.'

A PRETTY romance is attached to the career of the tenor, Signor Tamberlik; his daughter was nearly losing her sight, and was given up by all the oculists, except M. Xavier Galeowski, who effected a cure, and the young lady must have made good use of her eyes, as her medical adviser is to be the son-in-law of the famed professor of the *ut de poitrine*.

THE Politeama, in Milan, has been opened, with a new opera by Signor Cagnoni, 'Papà Martin.' He is the composer of 'Giralda' and 'Don Bucefalo.' Signor Ghislanzoni has written the libretto of the new work, which is based on a French drama. Signor Bottero sustained the chief character; he is the most popular buffo in Italy now that Signor Borella has come to this country. The *principes* were Signora Trebbi and Signora Luini; Signor Parasin, tenor; and Signori Curjas and Baldassari, baritones. 'Papà Martin' was a decided success, the music being melodious and animated.

## DRAMA

## Dramatic Gossip.

At the Prince of Wales Theatre, Manchester, during the last fortnight, Miss Marie Wilton and the London Prince of Wales Company have been performing 'Caste' and 'School' to good houses. Mr. Stoye is engaged at this theatre, to play Fluellen, in the forthcoming revival of 'Henry the Fifth.' Mr. Calvert, the manager, will personate King Henry, and Mrs. Calvert, Chorus.

THE Theatre Royal, Manchester, after being closed for some time to be re-decorated, was re-opened on Monday last, with Mr. Montague's London Globe company. Byron's 'Partners for Life' was the opening piece.

WE are sorry to announce that M. Delannoy, in consequence of an accident at Trouville, is unable to fulfil his engagement at Cairo, announced in the *Athenæum*. Serious consequences are not expected from his injury, which consists of the fracture of two ribs.

THE company of Les Folies Dramatiques has now quitted London. It will re-appear in its old home, in September, with 'Le Canard à Trois Becs,' and will subsequently play in 'Les Canotiers de la Seine,' 'Les Cinq Francs d'un Bourgeois de Paris,' and other entertainments.

In the year 1829 a beautiful and highly-endowed young girl, just out of her teens, made a triumphant *début* at the Odéon, as Isabelle de France, in 'Lancaster.' Her name was Mdlle. Charton. At the very height of her triumph, the jealous hand of a man flung into her face some aquafortis, whereby she nearly lost her sight, and her beauty was destroyed for ever. Mdlle. Charton pardoned the coward, and withdrew from the stage. She sank

into penury and oblivion; but two or three friends lightened the first, and showed she was not altogether forgotten. The poor lady, who came on the dramatic world with such brilliant promise, was last week carried to her grave—the *fosse commune*—the pauper's grave. One actor followed her thither out of respect, viz. M. Delafosse, of the Belville Theatre.

LEMÉNIL, an actor, once of the Palais Royal, but for twenty years past a member of the Théâtre Français in St. Petersburg, has died of the consequences of a painful operation.

THE management of the Hoftheater, of Munich, has accepted a free adaptation into German of one of Calderon's comedies, adapted by F. C. Schubert, under the title of 'Vom Regen in die Traufe.'

'LESSING IN CAMENZ,' a character-piece, in one act, by 'Wohlgenuth,' has been performed with success at the Hoftheater of Munich.

ACCORDING to the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, the Herminia-Theater at Dresden, a theatre which has lately been opened as a private theatre, has become a popular place of resort. An operetta, entitled 'Die beiden Geizigen,' written by Louis Schubert, and produced for the first time at the Herminia-Theater, has been most favourably received, by the critics as well as the public.

MIDDLE RHEA and M. Veniat, with a company of actors from Brussels, have had great success at Ostend.

'LE MIRACLE DES ROSES,' a drama in four acts and twelve tableaux, by MM. Antony Béraud and Hostein, has been revived at the Châtelet. Its quaint title is taken from a legend concerning the pious sovereign, Louis de Thuringia, with whom it deals. Carrying bread to the lepers, whom other men shunned, the prince saw it change in his hands by a miracle into fresh blowing roses. A precedent for such kindness to outcasts is shown in the old romance of 'The Cid,' which represents the hero as assisting lepers with his own hand and receiving from heaven miraculous marks of approval. This legend has not, it is needless to say, commended itself to Corneille. The 'Miracle des Roses' is more sensational than might be expected from its title, and deals with sufficiently familiar matter. Madame Deca Petit gained for it, by her impersonation of Elizabeth of Hungary, wife of the pious prince, whatever success it obtained. MM. Reynald, Abel Brun, and Bilher played satisfactorily in leading characters. M. Augustin Vizentini is the newly-appointed stage manager and director of this theatre.

A THREE-ACT drama by M. Richard, a clever young actor of the Théâtre de Cluny, has been accepted at the Comédie Française. Its provisional title is 'Les Enfants.'

## ANTIQUARIAN NOTES

*Rude Stone Monuments.*—Dans un des journaux de notre pays il a été inséré, que dans votre honoré journal un inconnu, signé de l'initiale D., demande à lui faire savoir : si à Piatigorsk (au Caucase) il n'existe pas une pierre ancienne, sur laquelle serait sculpté un serpent, et des figures d'hommes et de chevaux. Veuillez faire savoir à ce Monsieur, que dans un des jardins de la ville de Piatigorsk une pierre pareille existe. Sur la pierre il y a une inscription, des cavaliers, un serpent à trois têtes, un cerf, et d'autres figures. Cette pierre a été trouvée dans un minaret musulman, derrière la rivière de Terék, pas loin de l'aoul (village) Kehot. Si on désirera des détails plus amples, on n'a qu'à s'adresser à moi.

ANDRÉ DE BAYKOFF,  
Le Directeur de l'Établissement Thermal de  
Piatigorsk (au Caucase).

\*.\* We are induced to print the above letter, as it contains an interesting fact: it describes a serpent as represented with three heads.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—R. S.—Ch. W.—receive.

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At the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors, held on Thursday, the 1st August, 1872, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street Station, the following REPORT for the Half-year ending the 30th June, 1872, was read by the Secretary. WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors present, and the Proprietors the Balance-Sheet of the Bank for the Half-year ending the 30th June last, have the satisfaction to report that, after paying interest to customers, and all charges, allowing for Rebate, and making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, the net profits amount to 103,986. 8s. 7d. This sum, added to 7,484. 9s. 6d. brought forward from the last account, produced a balance of 101,510. 1s. 6d. which, after deduction of 6 per cent., with a Bonus of 4 per cent. for the Half-year, free of Income-Tax, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, will absorb 100,000l., and leave 10,634. 1s. 6d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors have to announce the retirement of their esteemed colleague, Philip Paxton Blyth, Esq., from the Direction, and the election of James Duncan Thomson, Esq., in his stead.

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The Dividend and Bonus, together 2s. per share, free of Income-Tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday, the 12th instant.

In consequence of the great extension of the business of the Company since the last meeting, to be convened 1st February, 1872, the Directors have decided to recommend to the Proprietors the issue of the 30,000 shares remaining of the 50,000 then authorized. These shares will be allotted rateably amongst the Proprietors whose names shall appear on the Share Register on the 22nd October next, at the price of 30s. each, being a premium of 10s. per share; and a resolution to that effect will be submitted at this Meeting.

### Balance-Sheet of the London and County Banking Company, 30th June, 1872.

Dr.		£	1,000,000	0	0
To Capital paid-up	" "	500,000	0	0	0
To Reserve Fund	" "	500,000	0	0	0
To Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c.	£16,574,446	14	4		
To Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Securities	2,453,011	0	4		
				19,327,457	14 8
To Profit and Loss Balance brought from last Account	7,548	3	3		
To Gross Profit for the Half-year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, &c.	303,907	1	6		
				311,355	4 9
				221,135,812	19 5
Credit					
By Cash on hand at Head Office and Branches, and with Bank of England	2,342,490	17	11		
By Cash placed at Call and at Notice, covered by Securities	3,017,184	18	7		
				5,359,675	16 6
Investments, &c.—					
By Government and Guaranteed Stocks	1,503,119	10	0		
By other Stocks and Securities	134,373	13	10		
				1,617,403	3 10
By Discounted Bills and Advances to Customers in Town and Country	11,274,270	4	0		
By Liabilities of Customers for Drafts accepted by the Bank (as per Counter)	2,453,011	0	4		
				13,727,281	4 4
Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings	255,798	14	10		
Interest paid to Customers	62,738	8	6		
Salaries and all other expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income-Tax on Profits and Salaries	119,831	11	5		
				231,135,812	19 5
Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.					
To Interest paid to Customers, as above	66,738	8	6		
To Expenses, &c.	112,931	11	5		
To Revenues in Bills not due, carried to New Account	25,150	13	0		
To Dividend of 6 per cent. for Half-year	60,000	0	0		
To Bonus of 4 per cent.	40,000	0	0		
To Balance carried forward	10,634	11	10		
				231,135	4 9
Credit					
By Balance brought forward from last Account	7,548	3	3		
By Gross Profit for the Half-year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	303,907	1	6		
				231,135	4 9

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-Sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) WM. JARDINE,  
WILLIAM NORMAN,  
RICHARD H. SWAIN,

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, 25th July, 1872.

The foregoing Report having been read by the Secretary, the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the Report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the Proprietors.

2. That an issue of 30,000 shares in the capital of the Company be offered ratably among the Proprietors who shall appear registered in the books of the Company on the 22nd of October next, such shares to be issued at a premium of 10s. per share, and on the following terms and conditions:—

1. That payments be made as follow—

£10 per share on the 5th December, 1872.  
£10 " " 5th June, 1873.

## THE ATHENÆUM

2. That 10s. of each such payment shall be on account of capital, and the remaining 5s. of each such payment shall be taken on account of the Premium, to be paid to the Bank.
3. That such payments, both on account of capital and of premium, shall bear interest after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum until the 30th of June, 1873, from which date the payments on account of capital only shall be entitled to receive dividends after the same rate as the other capital stock of the Company.
4. That interest on the first payment shall cease so long as the second instalment shall remain unpaid.

5. That any payment of the second instalment made by anticipation shall not be entitled to interest until the date when that instalment becomes payable.

6. That on the 10th of August, 1873, the Scrip Certificates (both payments thereon having been made) shall be brought in for registration, when the interest due will be paid, and a certificate for the relative number of shares given in exchange in favour of the person whose name in full, quality and address shall be entered in the books of the Company, and the name of the London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, and the Deed of Settlement of the Company being signed.

7. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.

(Signed) W. CHAMPION JONES, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the Chair, it was resolved and carried unanimously—

4. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to William Champion Jones, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the Chair.

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

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